

Alliance surge puts Tories in poll dilemma

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Concern is growing among ministers that increasing support for the SDP/Liberal Alliance could upset the Conservatives' general election strategy.

Senior figures also fear that the increased emphasis in the Conservative Central Office strategy on vigorously attacking the Alliance could prove counterproductive, giving the SDP and Liberals a status and attention they would find hard to gain otherwise and enabling them to keep rolling the bandwagon launched by the Green and Truro by-elections.

The Prime Minister's freedom of manoeuvre in timing the election is threatened by an Alliance surge just when the Conservatives had hoped to prosper at Labour's expense.

Ministers admit to a real dilemma: If they do not attack the Alliance they may not be able to halt the bandwagon and its support, swollen by defections from Labour's ranks but which may continue growing at the expense of the Conservative as well.

But if they do attack the Alliance they may just help to maintain its profile and increase its credibility. The chief problem for the Alliance between by-elections is that of

reminding voters of its very existence. After the onslaught on the Alliance at Torquay last week, Mr Norman Tebbit, the party chairman, will today intensify the attack with a Central Office presentation highlighting the part played by Mr David Steel and the Liberals 10 years ago in the Lib-Lab pact which sustained the Government of Mr James Callaghan.

Tory strategists say that they have to take the risk of

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increasing Alliance credibility because the Alliance will get publicity anyway in the election run-up and they want to provide their own troops with the ammunition to fire and the questions to ask.

Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel have expressed themselves delighted at the new wave of Tory attacks headed at the Conservative Central Office at the weekend by Mr Tebbit and by the Prime Minister, with support from a string of senior ministers.

Mr Owen said in Brussels yesterday that the Alliance surge, coupled with the nadir in the Labour Party's fortunes, was facing Mrs Thatcher with "an immense dilemma" over election timing. Her weekend attack showed that it was the Alliance she feared most and she was right to do so, he said.

Two opinion polls at the weekend gave the Conservatives a six-point lead over Labour. A MORI poll of 1,094 voters, conducted from March 19-20 and published in *The Sunday Times*, put the Conservatives on 39 per cent, Labour 33 per cent and Alliance 26 per cent.

A Harris Research Centre poll of 1,056 electors taken on

March 18-19 and published in *The Observer* produced exactly the same figures.

The Harris poll showed the Conservatives with the same support as a month before, Labour down four points and the Alliance up three. The MORI poll had the Conservatives down 2 points, Labour down three and the Alliance up five compared with a month before.

There was considerable confusion over a Gallup poll of 1,000 voters taken privately for the Conservative Party and published in the *Sunday Telegraph*. To the delight of the Alliance leaders this showed them in second place, with 30.5 per cent to Labour's 30 per cent, with the Conservatives at an eight point lead on 38.5 per cent.

Senior Conservatives at first claimed no knowledge of the poll. But Gallup confirmed that the poll dated from the previous pre-Budget weekend, in the immediate aftermath of the Liberal success in Truro.

In Torquay on Saturday Mrs Thatcher denounced the SDP and Liberals respectively as half-hearted and half-baked socialists and labelled the Alliance as "the Labour Party in exile". She did nothing to lower the building expectation of an early election, but the dilemma she faces over the timing is revealed by the latest poll figures.

An election reflecting the 39-33-26 figures for party support in the two weekend polls would give the Conservatives no more than a 10-seat overall majority, 62 seats ahead of Labour. A 1 per cent swing from Conservatives to Labour would turn that into a hung Parliament, with a Tory lead over Labour of 40 seats.

A further 2 per cent swing in the same direction would

Hurd to look at Bail Act again

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Mr Douglas Hurd yesterday promised to look again at the 1976 Bail Act under which Winston Silcott, the killer of Police Constable Keith Blakelock, was freed while awaiting trial on an earlier murder charge.

The examination of the law would be part of an internal inquiry into the circumstances surrounding Judge Lydney's decision to grant bail and so allow Silcott to go on and lead the fatal attack at Broadwater Farm Estate in Tottenham, north London, the Home Secretary said. Silcott was jailed for life for the Blakelock killing.

"We want to look at what kind of material was put before the judge as well as looking at to whether the law and the procedures laid down under the law worked satisfactorily."

The Home Secretary's remarks came after the intervention by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, on Friday when he said the Act was unsatisfactory and should be reviewed.

That contradicted earlier comments by government sources and senior ministers, who had emphasized there was nothing amiss with the Act and suggested that Judge Lydney, not the law, had been at fault in the Silcott ruling.

It is understood that the inquiry will be conducted by Home Office officials working with the Metropolitan Police and reporting to Mr Hurd.

Nevertheless, it was clear yesterday that the Home Secretary, who described Judge Lydney's decision as one that went "tragically wrong", does not share Lord Hailsham's deep misgivings about the Act.

He said that in a case of that kind a judge "does not have to give bail" and could refuse it in the light of the seriousness of the alleged offence, the defendant's record and the possibility of his reoffending. He emphasized that the present law has not made bail easier to get. "Any look at the Bail Act must take into account that the courts have been much more reluctant to grant bail in recent years and now up to almost one fifth of the people in our jails are people who have not been convicted."

Mr Hurd said the inquiry would examine the state of the law, the decision made by Judge Lydney and the evidence laid before him by the Crown.

"I think it is perfectly reasonable that all these three should be looked at after a case like this."

Mr Hurd, appearing on BBC television, rejected calls from Conservative backbenchers for the law to be changed.

Later, Home Office sources insisted that ministers believed that the Bail Act was satisfactory, pointing out that it had also come under criticism for not being sufficiently liberal and for pushing up the remand population in prisons.



Captain Mark Phillips and his son Peter, warmly wrapped against the March winds, watching the Dailhousie Horse Trials at Brigstock, Northants. Photograph: Julian Herbert.

Callaghan demand on security

By Our Political Editor

Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, yesterday added his weight to those urging the Government to set up an independent review of the security services.

He also urged the Government to drop what he called its "ineffective" ban on the memoirs of Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 agent.

Mr Callaghan said last night that he was ready to inform Mrs Thatcher about all the relevant aspects of his 1977 inquiry into the alleged plot by the British security services.

His statement followed a *Sunday Times* report which he said went further than his inquiries.

It was alleged in the report that part of the plot was the fomenting of the Ulster workers' strike of May 1974 which helped to bring down the Northern Ireland Government.

Mrs Thatcher has headed off all calls for an inquiry until now by saying that she was satisfied with the inquiries at the time by Mr Callaghan's government. Labour spokesmen have insisted that those were restricted, and Mr Callaghan has now sustained their case.

Tory drive to tackle inner cities

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Plans for lessons in good citizenship are among a package of measures aimed at tackling rising crime in the inner cities now under consideration for the next Conservative manifesto by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, and Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Both ministers are understood to believe that schools are not doing enough to instil moral fibre into their pupils, and that the need for such education is particularly pressing in run-down urban areas.

They are also working on plans for more black teachers in inner city schools in the belief that well-qualified, highly motivated members of the ethnic minorities are best placed to win the hearts and minds of young people from the same racial groups.

The package is at the core of the Prime Minister's drive to make a solution to the inner city crisis a central thrust of her party's next manifesto.

She and her ministers are also becoming increasingly angered by what they consider is a deliberate attempt on the part of some left-wing councils to frustrate moves by central Government to spread prosperity and tackle housing problems in highland areas.

Yesterday, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, argued that run-down urban areas should be the first to benefit from resurgent national economic growth.

Seven die in flats blaze

New York (Reuters) - Seven people died yesterday, including three who jumped from the top floor of a 34-storey building on the corner of Central Park in Manhattan, when a fire started in a rubbish chute, burnt through walls and set alight several flats.

Twenty other people were injured, suffering from smoke inhalation. Three or four flats on the top floors were gutted. Three victims were found burnt to death in one flat on the 33rd floor. Two of the victims were children.

The initial report was that the fire had broken out in a rubbish compactor in the building's basement and firemen first went there when they arrived at the scene. Only later they realized that the fire was confined to the upper stories, but by the time firefighters reached them the victims were dead.

At an international science meeting in New York last week, on the same day that the British research freeze was announced, Dr Bertram Batlogg of AT&T Bell Laboratories revealed the first electronic devices made from the new materials, summing up their potential with the words: "I think our lives have changed."

Stanford University in California claims to have

Patten pledges steps to revive private lettings

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

A better deal for private tenants and small landlords was foreshadowed yesterday by Mr John Patten, the Minister for Housing.

He held out the prospect of a far-reaching partial deregulation of the private rented sector to revive the market if the Conservatives win a third term of office.

The key to the new approach was the assured tenancy scheme, which currently only applies to new lettings by a limited number of organizations such as building societies, housing associations and pension funds.

Under it the tenant has limited security of tenure and the landlord can charge rents above the levels set by fair rents legislation.

Mr Patten said the Government was thinking of extending its scope for all new lettings to all landlords, whose names would be held on an official register.

Measures would also be taken to protect the rights of the consumer.

Asked in a *London Weekend Television* interview if he was proposing a decontrol of new lettings, the minister said: "That is something we are looking at very seriously indeed."

"As far as new lettings are concerned we would probably try to build on the assured tenancy scheme, which gives a fair degree of security of tenure but allows rents to be charged at a level somewhat above fair rents."

"That is the road down which we are going step by step."

Mr Patten said that at present any company could apply for registration under the scheme and that he hoped to extend that right to the small private landlord.

But the minister emphasized that the private rented sector, which has declined from more than 90 per cent of the housing market before the First World War to 8 per cent today, could not be restored

by one single legislative "big bang".

Its reputation in the eyes of the public and politicians of all parties had to be painstakingly restored so that landlords once again felt confident enough to let their property secure in the knowledge they were guaranteed a fair rate of return for the foreseeable future.

Mr Patten said: "We are trying to stop the inexorable decline of the private rented sector in this country. There are so many myths about it, it is going to be a long job to put it back."

He said that Labour and Alliance housing spokesmen had welcomed the assured tenancy scheme and that was a crucial breakthrough in beginning to establish the all-party consensus that was essential to reviving private renting.

The scheme currently applies to new builds and refurbishments, but the minister said he was thinking of extending it to small landlords with existing tenancies.

However, he gave a pledge that no one with security of tenure under existing law need feel threatened by the proposed moves.



Mr Patten: Hint of decontrol on new lettings

BP closes refinery after second blast

By Michael McCarthy

BP shut down its biggest British refinery at Grange-mouth on the Firth of Forth in Scotland yesterday after a man was killed in the second fatal explosion of hydrocarbon gas in nine days.

The explosion occurred at 7 am as part of the 700-acre refinery was being brought back on stream from the closure which followed the blast on March 13, when two men repairing a waste pipe died.

Yesterday's incident was at the centre of the hydrocracker plant, a mini-refinery producing high quality products from low-grade crude.

With the other nine individual plants it had been shut down for an overhaul after the March explosion and 10 BP engineers were working in the plant to bring it back on stream. They all escaped injury, but a crane driver from Airdrie, Mr George Spears, aged 52, employed by an outside contractor, was killed.

A hundred firemen took several hours to bring the fire under control. It was still burning sporadically last night

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White House hint of 1987 summit

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

A summit in Washington this year between President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, is a "good possibility," Mr Howard Baker, the new White House Chief of Staff, said yesterday.

In his first television interview since taking over three weeks ago, he noted that an American invitation to Mr Gorbachev was still outstanding and he "would not be surprised if Mr Gorbachev came to the United States this year."

He indicated that the atmosphere was now right for a summit because of Soviet movement towards American positions on reductions of intermediate-range missiles in

Europe and decoupling of the Star Wars issue from other areas of arms control negotiations, and because Moscow was "embracing the idea of the zero option."

President Reagan will make his first trip of the year outside Washington this week as part of a new White House strategy to make him more visible to the public and more available to the press, and generally to shift public attention away from the Iran arms controversy.

Mr Reagan's outing will take him to Columbia, Missouri, for a series of events aimed at publicizing his proposals to make the US more competitive in world markets.

Aids epidemic slows down

By Robert Matthews

Britain might yet avoid the rapid rise in the number of Aids virus carriers seen in the United States, as homosexuals have changed their sexual behaviour early enough to prevent an epidemic, according to researchers at London's Middlesex Hospital.

Anonymous testing for the antibodies to the Aids virus was carried out on 240 homosexual and bisexual men attending the hospital for treatment.

This revealed that there was an almost six-fold rise in the proportion of such patients carrying the antibodies between 1982 and 1984, reach-

ing a figure of 21 per cent of those tested.

But since then the increase in the proportion of those with the antibodies has levelled out. By December last year, the figure had risen to just over 25 per cent of all homosexuals and bisexuals tested.

The average number of partners per month declined from three to one, and there was a move towards safer sexual practices, according to the researchers. Condom use increased, though not significantly.

Presenting their results in the latest issue of *The Lancet*, the researchers from the Middlesex and University

College Hospitals under Professor Michael Adler say: "Our findings support the view that behaviour change has occurred at an earlier stage in the epidemic than in the USA."

The researchers found indications that the average number of partners of homosexuals in London was probably lower than in San Francisco at the start of the epidemic.

Professor Adler said yesterday that the results presented "very encouraging evidence" that homosexuals had taken a responsible attitude to the health information campaign on Aids.

A fickle question, page 3

Vital high-tech research hit by funding freeze

By Robert Matthews

British scientists are joining in the international effort to exploit newly-discovered "superconducting" materials, seen as among the greatest technological advances this century.

However, the freeze on funding for new science research in Britain, announced by the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) last week, could exclude the nation from what is likely to be a vast and lucrative field.

Teams from Oxford University's Clarendon laboratory and department of inorganic chemistry have asked SERC for £100,000 to investigate the new ceramic superconductors, whose electrical properties are ideal for a vast range of

applications from ultra-fast computers to magnetically-propelled trains.

However, the researchers have now been told that no money will be available for at least six months.

Professor William Hayes, head of the Clarendon laboratory, warned that by the time the money becomes available, other countries will have left Britain far behind.

He said that commercial laboratories in America had already begun an enormous effort to make ceramic superconductors commercially viable. Nobel Prizes and personal fortunes could result from the work.

Professor Hayes said: "We have both the brains and the equipment needed to take



Dr Peter Day: his research is starved of funds

part. What we lack is the cash."

He claims there is still time for the British to make a fundamental breakthrough in the new technology, if money is made available quickly.

The focus of the international research effort is to find materials that turn into superconductors at as high a temperature as possible.

Until very recently, superconductors have taken the form of metals that had to be chilled to within a few degrees of absolute zero before losing all their electrical resistance.

This demands the use of expensive liquid helium and sophisticated equipment to reach and maintain the low temperatures. As a result, superconductivity has tended to remain within laboratories, although its commercial potential has long been recognized.

In the last few weeks, scientists in the US, Japan, Switzerland and China have

revealed new complex ceramic materials that turn into superconductors at much less extreme temperatures. Liquid nitrogen, costing a tenth the price of liquid helium, and far less expensive cooling equipment, can now be used to bring about the conversion.

At an international science meeting in New York last week, on the same day that the British research freeze was announced, Dr Bertram Batlogg of AT&T Bell Laboratories revealed the first electronic devices made from the new materials, summing up their potential with the words: "I think our lives have changed."

Stanford University in California claims to have

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NEWS SUMMARY

Inquiry opens on secrets disc

The Ministry of Defence will today begin an inquiry into how a second-hand computer was bought from an army surplus store, complete with a disc containing classified military information.

Officials will be concerned that the chance find by a student casts doubt on procedures for wiping computer discs clean of any information, or removing them from computer terminals, before they are sold as surplus.

The discovery was made by Mr Mark Storer, aged 24, a computer science student at Oxford Polytechnic. He said yesterday he paid £45 for the computer.

Mr Storer said he discovered letters in the computer files, headed with the logo of the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment, in Malvern, Worcestershire. They contained details of staff and their gradings, as well as details of departmental expenditure.

Drug test at work

The Shell oil company is considering introducing drug screening for its employees, although it denies that there is a problem of abuse.

A spokesman said: "Like any responsible company, we are aware of drug abuse, and are looking at ways of dealing with it."

If the scheme goes ahead, Shell will become the first private company in Britain to have such tests. The Government-owned British Nuclear Fuels introduced a pilot scheme last year, and now every employee has to have a test.

Tunnel challenge

Flexlink, the group opposing the Channel tunnel, said yesterday that false comparisons were being made over safety.

Enro tunnel, which is promoting the project, has pointed to the excellent record of Swiss alpine tunnels in which trains carry cars.

However, Flexlink points out that cars on Swiss trains travel in open wagons rather than in closed compartments, and that the steel superstructure of the Swiss wagons is less susceptible to fire.

Strip search anger

The Home Secretary has been asked to explain why a solicitor was strip-searched after customs officials found a packet of condoms in her handbag. The woman, aged 30, was returning from a four-week holiday in India, was accused of drug smuggling.

The solicitor, from north London, who is suing the Customs and Excise Board for unlawful arrest and false imprisonment, said yesterday that she was carrying a packet of condoms because of AIDS fears, the first time she had done so. The pack of 12 was unopened.

Double assault

Mr Doug Scott, the British mountaineer (right), and his son, Michael, are to attempt the world's two highest peaks this year.

They will set out in May for K2 (28,250ft) which they hope to climb by a new route on the east face. They hope to reach the summit in July before travelling to China to attempt the unclimbed north-east ridge of Everest (29,028ft), with a team of seven and without oxygen equipment.

The Everest team will include Mr Rick Allen, Mr Sandy Allen and Mr Nick Kekos.



Barefoot girl's illness

A girl contracted an infection previously known only in the tropics after walking barefoot in a park in Nottingham. The girl, aged 17, suffered six months of stomach upsets and weight loss. Now doctors at the Queen's Medical Centre in the city have diagnosed a case of the tropical disease strongyloidiasis, believed to be the first contracted in Britain.

The hospital said: "The girl has not been abroad for years and none of her family has ever been to the tropics. But she has always walked barefoot at home and in the local parks." The disease is caused by a parasite which penetrates the skin of the feet and then gets into the intestines.

Left revolt a blow for Scargill

By Roland Rudd

The Communist Party yesterday decided to withdraw publicly its support for Mr Arthur Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Scargill's recent denunciation of the South Wales miners as "collaborators" for negotiating with British Coal for six-day coal production at Marmarth is one reason. The Communist Party has given its full support to Mr Eric Clarke, the anti-Scargill candidate for vice-president at the annual election of the NUM, who is standing against Mr Sammy Thompson, the Yorkshire area general secretary.

Mr Clarke, a member of the Labour Party national executive, has assured South Wales officials that if elected he would try to restrain Mr Scargill from interfering in local negotiations.

Mr Scargill's allies in the NUM believe the communist backing for Mr Clarke's candidature is aimed at ensuring that Mr George Bolton, the Scottish area vice-president and Communist Party chairman, wins a seat on the union's national executive.

Now Mr Bolton has disclosed that the union conference in July will be asked to require all officials to submit to re-election, a move which the Government is planning to make compulsory.

Under the present trade union law, only members with a vote on the union executive have to be re-elected. Mr Scargill gave up his vote two years ago.

Hailsham faces quiz from MPs

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, is to appear before a Commons select committee later this month to explain why he has refused to allow the Ombudsman to investigate complaints against court staff.

In his annual report published last week the Ombudsman, Mr Anthony Barrowclough, QC, complained that five out of nine such investigations had been "brought to a standstill" last year after the unilateral abandonment by Lord Hailsham of an agreement over what the Ombudsman had powers to investigate.

Mr Barrowclough conceded that he had no power to investigate complaints against judges, because they had to remain independent of the executive. But he believed that the Parliamentary Commissioner Act of 1967 gave him power to investigate complaints against court officials.

Jurisdictional guidelines had been agreed between the Ombudsman and the Lord Chancellor's Department in 1983, and he had subsequently investigated a dozen complaints against court staff without hindrance.

In 1985, however, "views subsequently advanced by the Lord Chancellor's Department across the previously agreed guidelines."

Mr Barrowclough failed to get a "substantive response" from the department so he referred the matter to the select committee, which shadows the Ombudsman.

Budget expected to make the rich richer

By Robin Oakley
Political Editor

Most of Britain's voters do not believe that Mr Nigel Lawson's Budget last week has increased the incentive to work or that it will help to stimulate the economy.

They believe it will make the rich richer and the poor poorer. But a majority also believe that it will increase business confidence and keep inflation down. Only 16 per cent reckon the Government has been doing a good job on unemployment.

Those are among the findings of a MORI opinion survey for Times Newspapers conducted on March 19-20 which may explain why the Budget has failed to produce any significant improvement in the Government's electoral popularity.

Asked whether the Budget

How the Government's performance on key issues is rated

	Good	Bad	Difference
Controlling inflation	68	25	+43
Interest rates	49	30	+19
The pound	48	30	+18
Managing the economy	53	40	+13
Reducing unemployment	16	77	-61

would achieve a number of possible objectives. 71 per cent of voters said it would make the rich richer and the poor poorer while only 21 per cent said that it would not, a plus factor of 50.

Fifty-eight per cent said it would increase business confidence while 29 per cent disagreed, a plus factor of 29.

Fifty-six per cent believed it would keep inflation down, while 32 per cent believed that it would not.

But only 43 per cent believed that it would help to get the economy going, compared

with 45 per cent who did not. Only 29 per cent believed that it would give people an incentive to work harder, compared with 63 per cent who believed that it would not.

In spite of the initial poll reactions, ministers are convinced that the Budget will eventually prove electorally popular as interest rates come down and tax cuts feed through into the economy.

Asked if the Chancellor of the Exchequer should or should not have done what he did on a number of Budget

points, 90 per cent backed the value-added tax concessions for small firms, 83 per cent backed the standard on petrol duty, and 72 per cent and 71 per cent respectively approved the Chancellor's failure to increase duty on beer and on wine and spirits.

Seventy per cent thought the Chancellor was right to lift tax thresholds, 65 per cent approved of the 2p cut in income tax (compared with 30 per cent who did not) and 67 per cent backed the increase in tax on company cars.

It was the first time since MORI began such surveys in 1976 that those in favour of the Budget judgements have outnumbered those against them on every question.

When people were asked if they thought that the Government's policies would improve the economy in the long term, 49 per cent believed

they would compared with 44 per cent who believed they would not.

Sixty-eight per cent said Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government had done a good job in controlling inflation, and 25 per cent said it had done a bad job.

Asked if they thought Mr Lawson had been mainly trying to manage the economy or mainly trying to win votes, 18 per cent of voters reckoned that he had been guided by economic considerations alone, 60 per cent believed he had been trying to win votes and 19 per cent believed that his motives had been mixed.

MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,094 adults aged 18 and over at 25 constituency sampling points in Britain. All interviews were conducted face to face on March 19-20. ©MORI and Times Newspapers.

Ministers in fight to halt threat to small schools

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

A draft Government circular threatening the survival of the country's remaining 150 grammar schools and more than 4,000 rural primaries and small comprehensives is causing fierce controversy within the Department of Education and Science.

Junior ministers, led by Mrs Angela Rumbold, the Minister of State, supported by Mr Robert Dunn and Mr George Walden, have been waging a behind-the-scenes struggle with senior Civil Servants to get the circular withdrawn.

Now Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State, has ordered his officials to revise the policy paper so that local education authorities are made aware of the alternatives to closing small schools.

The dispute takes place against a background of sharply falling pupil numbers in the secondary sector and only a slight upturn at primary level.

The disputed circular, *Providing for Quality: The Pattern of Organisation to Age 19*, instructs local education authorities (LEAs) to cater for the decline in numbers by removing 850,000 surplus school places by 1992.

But ministers, under growing pressure from the Conservative grassroots, fear that its edicts covering minimum numbers for school viability could mean closure for thousands of schools.

They are especially worried about the impact of proposed regulations suggesting that primary schools with fewer than 60 pupils and secondaries with fewer than 90 are too small to be worth retaining in all but exceptional circumstances.

Senior officials, pointing to a generally favourable response to the circular from local education authorities looking for ways to save money, say the changes are needed in the interests of economy, efficiency and the maintenance of educational standards.

They have also reminded ministers that the principles set out in the circular derive from *Better Schools*, the Government's most recent White Paper on education.

The circular says: "In general, schools below a certain size cannot, even with disproportionate resourcing, fully compensate for the disadvantages of smallness."

It points out that surplus places cost £100 a year at primary level and £170 a year at secondary.

Virtually all the country's grammar schools have fewer than 800 pupils and some 2,000 village schools have fewer than 50 pupils. Ministers are worried that educa-

tion authorities, many no longer in Conservative hands, will regard the circular as Whitehall's green light for sweeping closures.

Mr Baker is looking at long-term plans to take head teachers completely out of the control of local authorities.

Legislation may be brought by the next Conservative government to hand over the employment of head teachers to a Government commission, cutting off all control by local authorities over their appointments and decisions.

The Government is already considering creating a separate pay negotiating forum for heads and deputy heads.

The argument is that the head's role as a manager is so different from that of the classroom teacher that heads are at a disadvantage in any pay settlement dominated by the class teacher unions.

Under the new proposals, the local authority would have no powers to discipline head teachers, who would be answerable to school governors and to the new Headteachers' Commission.

The commission would also negotiate pay with head teachers and would be independent of the Department of Education and Science on the same lines as Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Schools.

A national rally of parents in London tomorrow could develop into a public slanging match with the leaders of striking teachers, the National Teachers' Association fears.

The rally has been organized by an umbrella group called Parents, an acronym for Put Additional Resources into Education Now for Today's Schoolchildren.

It will coincide with the start of a new round of half-day strikes called by the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

Their leaders, who will be among the speakers, have been warned not to talk about teachers' grievances over the Government's imposition of a pay-and-conditions deal.

Mr James Hammond, deputy general secretary of the NCTA, said: "There is a real risk of parents taking to the streets to tell teachers what they think of them. I fear there could be a public slanging match."

Labour councillors in Reading, Berkshire, intend to stop asking job-seekers for their academic qualifications because it allegedly discriminates against people who have none.

Reforms promised: page 5



Mr Neil Kinnoch serenading his wife Glensy with "By the Banks of the Ohio" at their twentieth wedding anniversary party in London. The couple's anniversary is on Wednesday, but the celebrations were held early because the Labour leader will be in Washington on the day (Photograph: Chris Chrysanthou).

US army space plan

Europe may leave project

By Staff Reporters

Europe may be forced to pull out of Nasa's space station project, after the disclosure that the US army wants to use the station as a base for directing land battles.

The plan, disclosed in today's issue of *Space Business News*, an industry news letter published in Arlington, Virginia, also claims that other US Department of Defense (DoD) groups are considering station projects.

Only days ago, leading Nasa and US government officials were reassuring likely collaborators in the space station that there would be no military presence.

Both the European Space Agency (ESA), of which Britain is a member, and Japan's National Space Development Agency (NSDA) have plans to join the space station programme, but are specifically forbidden by their charters from doing so if there is any military participation.

The US army's Engineer

Topographic Laboratories (ETL) at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, have set up a two-and-a-half year study of battlefield reconnaissance, surveillance and targeting systems that could be deployed on the station. The laboratories had even begun advertising for tenders from industry, but the project has been held up by lack of funds.

ETL are the DoD's experts at analysing information gathered by spy satellites and their station plan is to pinpoint surface targets from orbit and direct their immediate destruction through battlefield commanders.

"We wanted to look into the technologies that might be available", Walter Boge, ETL's technical director, said "but we currently don't have the funds."

That was the only reason for deferring the project. Any political sensitivity that the plan might have, played no role in the decision, Mr Boge said.

Colonel Joe Thurston, com-

mander of the army space agency disclaimed any knowledge of ETL's plans, adding the official denial that "no body in the army is working on anything to do with the space station".

However, Major Frank Bragg, of the army space division, said: "We're looking at a number of prospects that would help support army commanders in the field."

The US air force also appears to be keen to exploit the space station's capabilities. Colonel Paul Hearnquist, a USAF spokesman, admitted that many offices scattered throughout the DoD were looking at possibilities but plans were embryonic. ESA will decide finally whether to take part in the space station project in June. Spokesmen in Britain, France, Italy and Sweden told *The Times* during the weekend that an exodus would be certain if the US military does become involved.

Talks on EEC research deadlock

By Michael McCarthy

EEC science ministers meet early this week in Brussels for a fresh attempt to agree the community's research and development budget for the next five years, stalled for months because of British objections.

Britain's representative, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology, has said that the community's framework research programme for 1987-1992, even though reduced from its original £5.5 billion to a proposed £4 billion, is still at least £1 billion too expensive, with Britain looking for "quality

rather than quantity".

Britain's position has been supported by France and West Germany, but the other members states support the budget as it stands. There is little optimism that the deadlock will be resolved tomorrow.

Mr Amédée Turner, Conservative European MP for Suffolk and a member of the European Parliament's research and technology committee, has urged member states to "stop haggling over the figure".

He said that the top priority was to get an agreement in principle, because vital re-

search programmes were being held up in Britain and Europe.

Mr Turner said: "I suggest that all the science ministers sit down and simply ask themselves: 'What does Europe need in future to compete with the US and Japan?' and then work out what this costs. That would be a purely technical exercise, with no politics attached to it."

"Then they should consider what they have got the money to do. If this has to be revised at a later date, so be it. But the most important thing now is to end the deadlock."

Catholic pressure for women priests grows

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A passionate conviction that the ordination of women in the Roman Catholic Church was right was an important theme of an Anglican-Catholic conference on women priests at the weekend - but there was no immediate expectation of progress towards it.

The conference marked the first public surfacing of an incipient movement in the Catholic church in Britain in favour of women priests.

Comment in favour has in the past been confined to individual contributions, through pamphlets and articles, and through the activities of a long-standing Catholic suffragette movement called the St Joan's Alliance.

But even the organizers of this conference described it as ad hoc and "one-off", the work of a group of like-minded friends mainly in Oxford and London, mainly in academic professions.

Canon Christopher Hill, the

Archbishop of Canterbury's official adviser on Anglican-Roman Catholic relations, warned the conference not to expect much progress in the foreseeable future, and urged them to be "testative".

Canon Hill, who is Anglican secretary of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, pointed out, however, that the Roman Catholic authorities had not declared the ordination of women an impossibility, nor an article of faith.

An audience of nearly 200 at the conference at Heythrop College, London University, on Saturday heard Sister Patricia Buxton, of St Mary's Convent, Cambridge, say that the New Testament showed that Jesus's treatment of women was revolutionary for his time, which suggested that there was no scriptural basis for opposing the ordination of women. Nor was the lesson of church tradition constant.

Three die in war of revenge

By Richard Ford

Three republican terrorists were killed at the weekend in Northern Ireland, two of them victims of the struggle within INLA, and the other a leading Provisional IRA gunman who accidentally shot himself.

The killings bring to nine the number of people who have died in the province during the past two weeks and indicate that the feud within the disintegrating INLA is escalating.

The army council faction of INLA has drawn up a death list of its opponents believing there are only between 15 and 20. They deny making targets of every one of them, but they have said: "If anybody gets killed through being in their company we will shoot no target."

The IRA man who died was Gerard Logue, aged 26, from the Gobnascall area of Londonderry, who was found shot in an alley. The security forces considered him a leading member of the Provisional IRA responsible for many terrorist attacks on police and the Army.

A hiding place containing ammunition, magazines and cleaning equipment was discovered in a coal bunker near his body and several families were moved out from their homes. Later the Provisional IRA claimed he was a member of their organization who had died while on "active service" when a shot had been accidentally discharged from a rifle. The two other killings were a result of the feud within INLA. Emmanuel Gargan, aged 25, was shot once in the head by a lone, masked gunman as he drank in the Hatfield bar in the Lower Ormeau Road district of South Belfast on Saturday night.

The shot was heard at his home near by and his mother ran screaming down the road shouting "they've got my son". Mr Gargan, who was released from jail last year where he had served a sentence for membership of INLA, was shot while he was still on crutches recovering from stomach, leg, back and arm injuries received when gunmen from the army council faction attempted to kill him in west Belfast seven weeks ago.

Yesterday the body of Kevin Duffy, aged 20, from Armagh, was discovered dumped in the grounds of St Brigid School. He had also been shot by the army council faction who accused him of being involved in the killing of Tony McCuskey who was murdered last month for allegedly passing information about members of the rival general headquarters faction to the army council.

In spite of the deaths, including that eight days ago of Gerard Steenson, neither side is willing to end hostilities which have broken out over a decision to dissolve INLA.

Three factions have come together under the army council to disband the organization because they say it is more interested in criminal activities than the republican struggle, but are being resisted by the GHQ faction.

It was thought that the shooting of Mr Steenson, known as Dr Death, might shock the factions into a ceasefire, but members of the army council have drawn up a death list of key figures who, they say, are to be killed within the coming weeks.

Architects in dispute over training

The Privy Council has intervened in a dispute between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom (ARCUK) over which organization should control education policy (Our Architecture Correspondent writes).

As a statutory body, ARCUK is responsible for architectural education but traditionally it has relied on the professional institute to implement policy.

Under a recent EEC directive ARCUK's powers were strengthened, which led to the institute trying to sack Mr Robert Adams, the council's chairman, and Mr Denys Hinton, the education chairman, and pack the 65-member council with 42 of its own nominations.

ARCUK appealed to the Privy Council to intervene, which led to its annual meeting being postponed. It is now due to take place next Monday.

The delay is to allow RIBA's ruling council to formally endorse its list of nominations at a meeting this week.

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Sweeping review of news is promised by new BBC deputy

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

Mr John Birt, the new BBC deputy director-general, plans a sweeping review of the structure and output of the corporation's news and current affairs departments.

He said yesterday: "I do not come with any structural plans. I do come with strong ideas and an open mind. I plan to look at the whole thing from top to bottom."

Mr Birt, aged 42, said it is more likely to be two months than two weeks before he is able to take up his appointment.

He said he was impressed with Mr Michael Checkland's vigour and understanding of the corporation and his intention of making it more modern and clearer in purpose. "It is a place that looks like it is going to be humming", he said.

Mr Birt said that articles he had written in *The Times* in 1975 and 1976, proposing that television news should use longer formats to explain more clearly the news of the day, had helped to change television journalism.

He said he had no similar philosophical innovations to offer with respect to news today because for the past five years his responsibility has included a wide range of programming.

He said his job description calls for him to have direct managerial responsibility for all BBC journalism except that of the External Services.

He will be in charge of

developing editorial policy for television and radio on a national, regional and local basis, and the recruitment, deployment, and promotion of staff.

Mr Birt said repeatedly that he had a lot to learn about the BBC because he had not worked there and he had not worked in radio.

"I do not want to talk about the BBC's news and current affairs output as it stands. I do not see myself as a firefighter or a problem solver. I want to see the journalism is healthy."

"I do not mind journalists with strong opinions. I care about producing journalism where you cannot tell what those opinions are." He said he was delighted that his appointment was welcomed both within the BBC and by politicians of both parties because he believed that successful television journalism can have the confidence of both the left and the right.

An "amiable hunt" for a successor to Mr Birt as director of programmes at London Weekend Television has already started, he said.

The job is a key one for the London station. Whoever gets it will be in line to succeed London Weekend's managing director, Mr Brian Tesler, who is expected to retire within the next two years.

Among the contenders are Mr Melvyn Bragg, Mr Nick Elliott, Mr Barry Cox, and Mr Alan Boyd, all working for London Weekend, and Mr

Greg Dyke, of Television South.

Mr Birt's appointment also is likely to have further repercussions at the BBC and at Channel 4.

But BBC officials yesterday described as nonsense the notion that Mr Birt's appointment would lead to wholesale resignations.

It was clear that at least two senior executives, Mr Brian Wenham, managing director of radio, and Mr Alan Protheroe, the assistant director-general, must be considering their futures.

Mr Wenham is being talked about as a possible successor to Mr Jeremy Isaacs, the Channel 4 chief executive, who will leave next year to become general director of the Royal Opera House.

Mr Protheroe's future opportunities look less clearly defined, as he has been closely identified with many of the BBC's editorial difficulties in recent years.

Mr Birt said that the offer of his post at the BBC had come as "a bolt from the blue."

He said he was telephoned by Mr Checkland, the director-general, two weeks ago and he thought it would be difficult to leave London Weekend after 16 years there.

He met Mr Marmaduke Hussey, chairman of the BBC governors, and Lord Barnett, the vice-chairman, last week.

Television reforms, page 5
TV bias, page 14



Some small assistance from its owner, Mr David Dickerson, of Banstead, Surrey, was needed for this 84-year-old Phoenix-Trimco forecar to climb a hill on the way to Brighton during the 50th Sanbeam Motor Cycle Club pioneer run yesterday (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

Theatre job cuts

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

Landmark talks go to Acas

The National Theatre is edging towards a landmark agreement with its technicians which could lead to important changes in work practices at other leading theatre and opera companies.

Senior management and union officials are meeting today at Acas, the arbitration service, to discuss proposals which would reduce the technical staff of 350 by almost 70. The theatre, which is under severe financial pressure, estimates that its package of

privatization measures and flexible working could save up to £750,000 a year.

A deadlock in the negotiations was broken last week after Sir Peter Hall, the director, gave a warning that the theatre faced indefinite closure unless a new backstage deal was concluded quickly.

A meeting between Lord Rayne, the National's chairman, and Mr Tony Hearn, the joint general-secretary of the technicians' union, Beta, then led to talks at Acas last Friday,

which were said to have been "helpful".

The theatre is determined to abolish what it regards as wasteful practices that leave it with large overtime bills.

An example is demarcation between the props and scenery staff, which is said to have led to disputes over whether a table, or a chair, constituted a prop or scenery.

A source, who has worked in several large companies, said it was a chronic problem.

Police role in Mafia drug case questioned

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard's failure to respond to Italian police requests to arrest Francesco Di Carlo, the Mafia chieftain given 28 years for drug smuggling, is to be raised in the Commons this week.

Mr Clive Soley, Labour frontbench spokesman on home affairs, was tabling a series of questions to ministers asking whether there was a breakdown between the British police and their Italian colleagues which allowed Di Carlo to operate freely in Britain for four years.

Between 1980 and 1984 the Italian authorities said they asked for action on Di Carlo 12 times, supplying the yard with addresses. The Yard has acknowledged that the Italians asked for action on Di Carlo dozens of times.

The Italians were warned that their plans for extradition would not succeed and the Yard was proved correct when Di Carlo faced extradition after his arrest.

Customs officers say that even after arresting Di Carlo, they had difficulty in persuading police to serve the extradition warrant and very nearly had to let him go.

During an operation in 1982 they were told about Di Carlo and were tipped off that he was a fugitive. They checked the police national computer but found there was nothing registered suggesting he was wanted.

Yard sources say that customs investigators did not tell the police of their interest in Di Carlo apart from one mention in 1980.

Yesterday Mr Soley said that even if Di Carlo could not have been arrested in Britain or extradited, he could have been deported as an undesirable alien.

Portfolio Gold - Good day for Civil Servants

Two Civil Servants were among four readers who shared the weekly Portfolio Gold dividend of £8,000, each receiving £2,000.

Mr Derek Johnson, aged 58, of Camberley, Surrey, has played Portfolio since the game started.

The other Civil Servant is Mr D.A. Manning, aged 53, from Taunton, Somerset.

The third winner is Mr Leslie Bowling, of Bury, Lancashire. Mr Bowling, aged 55, said: "I'm going to invest the money".

Mr A. Pink, from Eastney, Portsmouth, also shares the dividend. There was no winner of Saturday's daily prize, so today's dividend is increased to £12,000.

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Mr Bowling will invest his winnings.

Ethical questions hamper Aids fight

By Our Science Correspondent

Experts on Aids from around the world will meet this week to try to resolve how trials with humans of potential vaccines against the disease should be conducted.

Dr Jonathan Mann, the World Health Organization co-ordinator on Aids, said in Geneva at the weekend that the question of which men and women should be included in vaccine tests was fraught with enormous social, ethical and legal problems.

Professor Aron Zelen, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, told a Conservative Medical Society seminar on Aids at the weekend that such problems could put an Aids vaccine beyond reach until the end of the century.

He said: "The results of a poorly designed trial could put back immunization by a decade."

Vaccine development requires exhaustive tests on animals, followed by tests on a small group of healthy humans to see if it produces an immune response.

Only after those results have been found to be satisfac-

tory can research proceed to testing a larger group of volunteers to find whether the vaccine has side effects.

Beyond that stage then lies trials involving probably thousands of healthy volunteers to discover whether a vaccine protects against the disease.

The meeting of experts, called by the Food and Drug Administration in Washington, will try to decide which categories of people should form that group.

They will look at whether it should be the sexual partners of Aids carriers, such as drug addicts, homosexuals and bisexuals, or heterosexual men and women who may have a number of partners.

Two other difficult questions the experts will be considering are how can people be asked to put themselves at risk of becoming infected in order to see whether the vaccine protects them and how can its protection be assessed if people take the advice of public health campaigns and change their behaviour to reduce the risk.

Cosmetic surgery for cancer

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

Women with breast cancer are being offered a new surgical technique which removes the inside of the breast and replaces it with a made-to-measure silicon implant.

The procedure is being used as an alternative to mastectomy, in which the entire breast is removed, or lumpectomy, in which a malignant lump is cut out.

About 24,000 women a year in Britain develop breast cancer and about 15,000 a year die from it.

Specialists in the disease, the most common form of cancer in British women, have long been concerned about the psychological problems which women suffer, including anxieties about disfiguring surgery.

The operation is being performed regularly in only two British hospitals, at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, and Birmingham. At the latter, it is carried out by Mr Bernard Palmer, a specialist in cancer and plastic surgery.

He has performed more than 30 such operations in the past 18 months.

"A third of all women with breast cancer have major psychological problems", Mr Palmer said.

"They face the fear of recurrence of the disease and the fear of side effects of the treatments available, to add to their worries about the cosmetic problems."

Early treatment was vital to obtain the best results, but about 10 per cent of cases failed, usually because of inadequate blood supply to the skin.

In those cases, a standard mastectomy might subsequently need to be performed.

One of Mr Palmer's patients is Mrs Lynne Southwell, aged 41, a teacher from Hitchin, Hertfordshire, who had the operation last September and was able to resume work in November.

She said: "I feel very strongly that more people should know about this operation. It might sound an exaggeration, but I honestly felt that a miracle had taken place."

Both King's College and Dulwich Hospitals in London refused to treat Rodriguez.

The Home Office says Rodriguez cannot be sent back to his own country until he has completed his sentence.

Transplant Russian is doing well

Mr Victor Louis, the Soviet journalist, was recovering in a British hospital last night after a liver transplant operation that cost at least £10,000 (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

The private operation at Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge was conducted nine days ago by Professor Sir Roy Calne, the leading specialist.

On Saturday Mr Louis, aged 58, was transferred to the £350-a-day Cromwell Hospital in Epsom, Surrey, where he was said yesterday to be "very comfortable" and "perky".

The private operation has come as no surprise to Mr Louis's colleagues in Moscow. He earns a handsome living from British newspapers, is married to a British wife who went to Russia as a nanny, and his house outside Moscow is said to contain a fine collection of antiques.

Doctors angry over treatment for drugs man

Doctors want a Colombian jailed for drug smuggling who is receiving kidney dialysis treatment in Britain to be sent home.

Hector Rodriguez has been receiving £400-a-week treatments on a kidney machine in a private hospital in London after doctors at two health service hospitals refused to admit him.

Now Rodriguez, jailed for nine years for attempting to smuggle £200,000 worth of cocaine, is expected to move to Walton Prison in Liverpool for treatment at Sefton General Hospital, where consultant Dr John Goldsmith said: "The answer, if dialysis is available in Colombia, is to send him back."

Both King's College and Dulwich Hospitals in London refused to treat Rodriguez.

The Home Office says Rodriguez cannot be sent back to his own country until he has completed his sentence.

Water pollution battle

Anglers take board to court

Anglers have accused the Thames Water Authority of polluting its own waters.

The authority is being summoned to answer six counts of discharging sewage into the river Thames at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, between last September and January this year.

Thames Water is proud of its 30-year clean-up campaign. Salmon now thrive in the main river, and ordinary waters where only eels survived now host 100 species of fish. More than £200 million has been spent on pollution control.

But anglers have been concerned for some time at the effects of sewage discharges on the fish stocks on several waters in the catchment area. Angling's leading anti-pollution body, the Anglers

Co-operative Association, is bringing the court action, to be heard by Aylesbury magistrates on April 9.

The summonses claim that the authority unlawfully and knowingly permitted sewage effluent to be discharged. They are brought under the Control of Pollution Act 1974.

The Nature Conservancy Council is planning to stop anglers digging for worms in the sanctuary area of Badle Bay on the Lifford Nature Reserve, Northumberland.

It says that because of the diggers 14 wildfowl species cannot feed properly.

From June onwards the council will enforce by-laws preventing bait digging. Anglers are being offered an alternative site near the Holy Island causeway.

The council claims that anglers persist in breaching existing agreements. Recently wardens counted 75 bait diggers of whom 40 were operating outside the agreed area.

Angling clubs are furious at the move and are taking legal advice.

Fish stocks in lakes and rivers in Northumberland are being depleted by corromants which have deserted their saltwater feeding grounds for the rich pickings of trout inland.

The main targets are rivers and stocked waters at Kielder and Hallington.

A water authority spokesman said: "It is nonsense to go to the expense of stocking waters merely to feed corromants."

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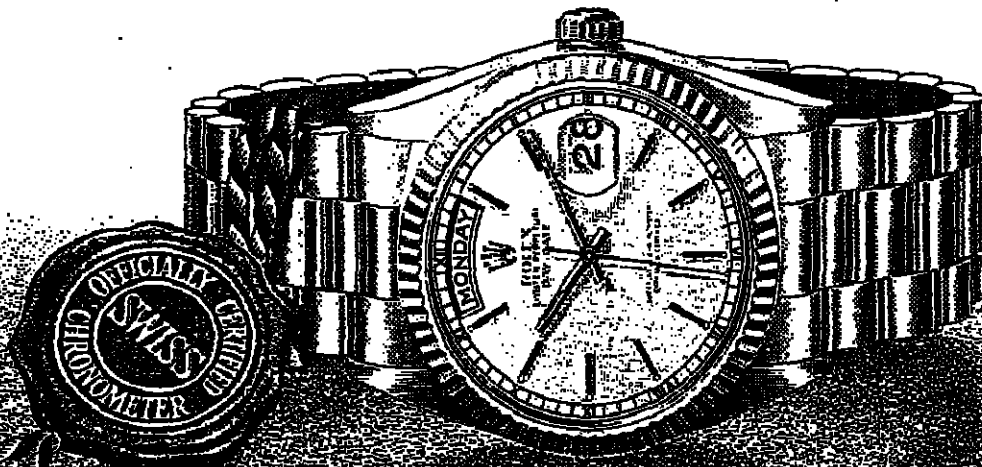
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Thatcher
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Official opening



Conservative Central Council at Torquay

Thatcher warning of an encore by the Lib-Lab panto

The strength of the Prime Minister's attack winding up the weekend conference of the Conservative Central Council was directed at the Alliance.

It was a theme which had been prominent in Mr Norman Tebbit's speech opening the conference in Torquay, and present in all the other half dozen Cabinet speeches crammed into a 24-hour event.

Mrs Thatcher encompassed three main elements of the opposition in one attack on the full-blooded socialism of the Labour Party; half-hearted socialism of the Social Democrats and a half-baked socialism of the Liberals.

Labour, she said, had declined from being a great party to a band of zealots instinctively hostile to the hopes and dreams of ordinary people.

"What of the Labour Party in exile, by which of course I mean the Liberals and the SDP? In the last year or so in the House of Commons they have voted eight times more often with Labour than with us. Not much doubt where their sympathies lie.

"They haven't changed. Ten years ago at the peak of trade union power, the Liberals formed the Lib-Lab pact to keep Labour in power while Mrs Shirley Williams and other members of the SDP were sitting round Labour's Cabinet table.

"For the British people that was the winter of discontent. For David Steel, David Owen, Shirley Williams and Bill Rodgers, not to mention Roy Jenkins in Brussels it was the good old days.

"I gather that at the next

election they are hoping to be asked to give us an encore — the two Davids in that ever-popular musical delight: 'Don't Tell My Mother I'm Half of a Horse in a Panto'. I am told that Mr Steel has been rehearsing for it this very week." (Laughter and applause.)

Liberals had always put Labour in power as they had in 1924, 1929, 1974 and 1977 and given half a chance would do it again. Liberal, Labour and SDP had united against income tax cuts for factory workers, teachers, policemen and nurses, among others. Many pensioners also paid income tax and they liked to see cuts in that tax.

There had been other calls asking her not to cut taxes because people did not need a boost to the standard of living.

Reports by John Winder and Peter Mulligan

as much as an increase in the number of jobs. But that argument had two fallacies.

The Government had increased public spending and cutting taxes created jobs. The nation's confidence had been boosted by the news that unemployment had been falling steadily for seven months. Prospects for the coming months were good.

Britain had done more than any other country in Europe in measures for employment and training. In spite of the economic success, there were still problems to be solved not only in unemployment.

The Government had faith in the cities but not always in

the people who ran them with more care for sexual propaganda than helping children, and more concern with fighting the police than fighting crime.

More public money was poured in the face of destructive local authorities.

"If inner cities are once again to be centres of commerce and enterprise, rivaling the vitality of our great cities of the last century they need more than public spending: they need local councils which welcome business, lower rates, quicker disposal of surplus land, schools of excellence and opportunity open to people of all backgrounds."

On education, she said that recent legislation involved parents more in the life and running of schools. She was loudly applauded when she said that parents did not want their children banned from taking part in competitive games.

In a reference to her forthcoming visit to Moscow, she said any movement towards a more humane society in the Soviet Union would be welcome.

It had been the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles which had brought the Russians back to the negotiating table. The lesson was clear, firmness paid.

But none of the opposition parties had learnt that lesson. Mr Kinnoch had trotted off to Moscow to lay the independent nuclear deterrent like a bone at Mr Gorbachev's feet.

Mrs Thatcher received a standing ovation for several minutes at the end of her speech.

Education reforms pledged by Baker

A major measure of educational reform would be introduced in the first session of the next parliament after a Conservative general election victory, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, said.

"Its purpose will be to improve at all levels the quality of education in our country."

"Children matter because they are the future. They deserve the best. That's what the Conservative government in its third term will deliver."

Mr Baker, replying to a motion supporting government proposals for improving education, also said that well under half of the teaching profession had voted for strike action.

The vast majority of teachers wanted to continue to teach and refused to disrupt children's education.

It was a "shocking example of political cynicism", that Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers had said strike action would continue until the general election.

"What he was saying was that his union would use children's education as anti-Conservative ammunition in the run-up to the election."

"I warn him against making the schools a political battlefield."

"And I ask Mr Fred Jarvis of the National Union of Teachers: 'Do you endorse the use of disrupting children's education for political motives?'"

Mr Baker said the education policies of the Alliance were indistinguishable from those of the Labour Party.



Rose among the ranks

Fenella Cruickshank showing that they are tough but tender in the Territorial Army. Miss Cruickshank and other members of London University's girls' team were presented with roses by the university's men's team after getting high marks on an assault course. They were at Pirbright, Surrey, with other Territorial Army units from London for a two-day test of their military skills. (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

Television reforms: 1

Commercial TV fights fixed quota from outsiders

In the first of two articles on the impact of independent producers on the broadcasting industry, Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent, finds the commercial television industry deeply divided

When Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, arrives at the Home Office today, he will be carrying proposals that could change the basic structure of commercial broadcasting in Britain.

Lord Thomson has been summoned to report on his progress in persuading the independent television stations to buy 25 per cent of their programmes from independent producers.

The meeting is likely to be cordial, but not conclusive. After months of painful negotiations within the independent system, it is apparent that the stations are far from accepting the Government's target.

It is also plain that the Government remains resolved to extract significant concessions, and is unlikely to be satisfied with Lord Thomson's initial effort.

The dispute over independent productions has its origins in last year's report of the Peacock committee on financing the BBC.

The committee report went far beyond its remit, to propose that within 10 years, both the BBC and independent stations should be required to commission 40 per cent of their programmes from outside production houses.

That, Peacock said, would help break down the vertically integrated control over production and distribution which has been maintained by the television monopoly since the BBC television service

resumed after the Second World War and the independent companies were created in the 1950s.

The Peacock proposal was accepted in principle by Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, although he modified the goal to a 25 per cent quota over four years. His enthusiasm for the quota is shared by the Prime Minister.

"It may prove to be the television industry's Wapping", Miss Bronwen Maddox, who analyses the television industry for the City investment firm, Kleinwort Greaveson, says.

The ITV companies have needed for a long time to have a lever to keep wage costs down and working practices modern. Forcing a place for competition from outsiders will improve the variety of programmes.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority's scheme would require the independent stations to open their schedules for about 500 hours a year of independent programmes within two years.

Many independent stations, particularly the smaller regional ones, believe the IBA's plan went too far, and could damage their own carefully nurtured production facilities. A spokesman for Tyne Tees Television, the independent station in Newcastle upon Tyne, is concerned that the national ITV network may seek to achieve the quota by contracting out to London-based independents.

Tomorrow, BBC plans to accommodate independents

Disarming would be 'folly'

Now was not the time for Britain to lower her nuclear weapons guard, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, said on Saturday.

"It would be the height of folly for any government to proceed as if everything was signed, sealed and delivered", he said. "The Labour Party wanted to give away Britain's nuclear deterrent and the Liberals and SDP would allow it to fade away."

Replying to a motion calling for the maintenance and modernization of nuclear weapons, Mr Younger noted that a Labour government would no longer insist on immediate withdrawal from Britain of cruise missiles while negotiations on intermediate nuclear weapons were continuing.

"This apparent concession is completely cosmetic. It is window-dressing and of no substance."

"If ever Mr Kinnoch is beginning to lose confidence in his own defence policies, why should the British people have any confidence in them at all?"

Mr Younger said that while CND talked about peace, the Government actually worked to achieve it. "We are the real peace movement."

Full employment is 'within grasp'

"The target of full employment is now within our grasp", Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment, told applauding delegates at the end of the debate on employment.

He said that as a result of government policies unemployment was falling in a most satisfactory way. Last month there had been the biggest single fall on record.

"Only one party wants to tax less and borrow less, not just for fun, but because it is the only way to promote lasting economic growth — the economic growth we need to bring down unemployment and pay for the public services which we all want."

"The others all plan to tax more and borrow more. It would be back in the fast lane to economic decline, to rising unemployment and to swinging cuts in public services. I believe that Britain is moving forward again. There is a new confidence. There is a new determination. We have a new will to win."

"Our target of full employment is certainly ambitious but with our confidence and our determination to win, and above all our policies that target is now within our grasp."

Earlier Mr Clarke said that government training measures meant that no one under the age of 18 need ever be unemployed in Britain again.

It was clear that more and more people would work in the service sector and would work part-time and on short-term contracts.

"The Government's new legislative proposals would mean a new right for trade unionists to stop their union calling a strike without first having a ballot."

It would mean that all union bigwigs had to be elected and re-elected at regular intervals and there would be no way out for one union leader in particular who had wriggled out of his last election.

It would mean that all such elections would be by secret postal ballot with independent supervision.

The proposals meant that every man and woman could choose to go to work and cross a picket line without fear of union intimidation.

Both Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Roy Jenkins would push up taxes. Both would push up borrowing and inflation and on their record in the long term would push up unemployment again.

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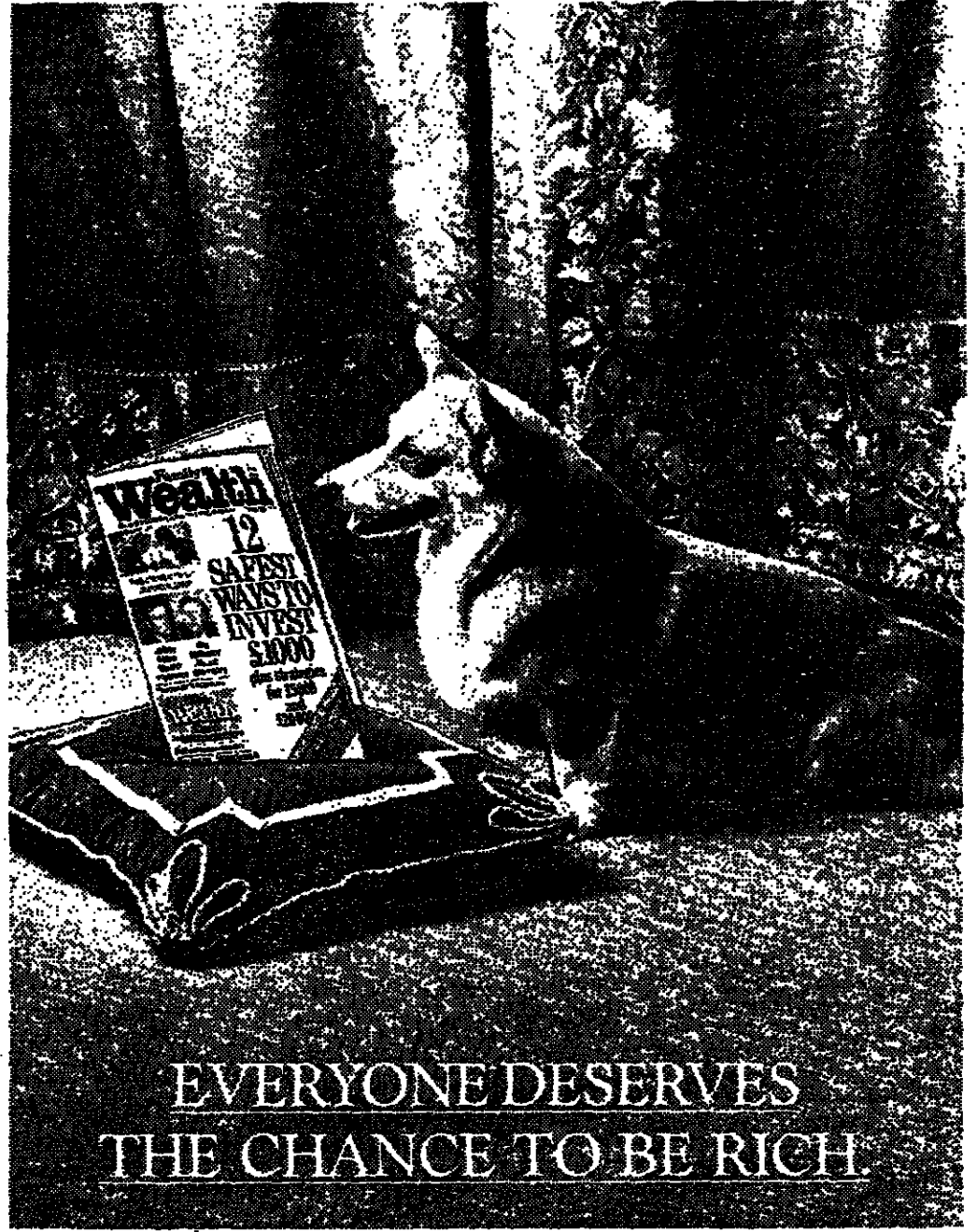
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M25 service areas

Official opening in May

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The first service area on the M25 London orbital road is expected to be officially opened at South Mimms, Hertfordshire, in May.

It has been open for petrol for some months, but by May there will be a full range of facilities for motorists, although even then not all those planned for heavy vehicles will be ready.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Transport, forecasts that the second service centre on the M25 will be opened at Thurrock, Essex, late next year or in early 1989.

Major roadworks until next Monday.

London and the South-east

M11 Hertfordshire/Bedfordshire: Junctions 9 and 10 (Harpden/Luton airport), construction work north and southbound, with off peak lane closures. Entry slips closed at junction 10 and southbound at junction 9.

M27 Hampshire: Various lane closures between junctions 3 and 4 (Southampton/A33 Winchester).

M275 Hampshire: Flyover construction between junction with M27 and Rudmore



roundabout, Portsmouth. M40 Oxfordshire: East and westbound lane closures between junctions 6 and 7 (Watlington/Thame) for crash barrier repairs.

Midlands

M5 Hereford and Worcester: One lane open southbound and two northbound between junctions 5 and 6 (Droitwich/Worcester north). Southbound entry slip at junction 5 and southbound exit slip at junction 6 closed.

M5 West Midlands: Lane restrictions and overnight carriageway closures between junctions 4 and 8 (Bromsgrove/M50 South Wales).

M6 Warwickshire: Lane closures between junctions 2 and 3 (Coventry East/Nuneaton). A38(M) West Midlands, Aston Expressway: Lane restrictions.

North

M63 Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester: Major widening scheme. Lane restrictions and slip road closures between junctions 1 and 7 (Eccles Interchange/A36 Salford).

M63 Lancashire: Between junctions 31 and 32 (Preston/

A6), major resurfacing. M56 Cheshire: Resurfacing at junction 9 (Lymm interchange). Road width on link roads will be restricted.

M63 Cheshire: Flyover construction at Portwood roundabout, Stockport. Lane restrictions at the roundabout.

M66 Greater Manchester: Resurfacing between junctions 2 and 4 with contraflow (Bury/M62).

Wales and West

M5 Gloucestershire: Resurfacing southbound between junctions 11 and 12 (Cheltenham/Gloucester), lanes 1, 2, hard shoulder closed.

M5 Somerset: Lane closures north and southbound between junctions 24 (Bridgewater) and 26 (Wellington).

Scotland

M8 Glasgow: Construction work between junctions 17 and 15 (Kelvinside/Townhead), outside lane closed eastbound.

M8 Lothian: Patching work between junctions 4 and 3 (Livingston/Bathgate) eastbound, contraflow working westbound.

M73 Strathclyde: Outside lane closed in both directions between junctions 2 and 3 (M8/A80).

M74 Strathclyde: Southbound carriageway closed between junctions 6 and 7 (M73), two-way working northbound.

M80 Central: Between junctions 5 and 9 (Falkirk/Stirling), patching work northbound, inside lane closed.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch

WORLD SUMMARY

Ariane spy case
'affair of heart'

Paris — Both the father and the lawyer of one of the six people accused of passing on secrets on the European Ariane space rocket to an unnamed foreign power have declared in an interview with *Le Monde* that the affair is one of female jealousy (Susan MacDonald writes).

The father of M. Pierre Verdier, suspected of heading the alleged spy ring, stated that another of those arrested, Mme Antonette Manole, of Romanian origin, was M. Verdier's mistress until last year, when he married the Russian-born Mme Ludmila Varygina, who is also under arrest.

"It was Mme Manole's jealousy that led her to denounce my son as a spy," said M. Verdier's father, who added "my son has never been a spy."

M. Verdier worked as the manager of the Ronen regional office of the French National Statistical Institute, where Mme Manole also worked.

Captain's Pasqua
jail deal retreats

Athens — A Greek sea captain, who 18 months ago was jailed for 10 years and 11 months for ditching 11 African stowaways in the shark-infested Indian Ocean in 1984, will go free today after an appeal court cut his sentence and allowed him to pay £6,000 — £2 for each day he should have served.

The original case against Captain Antonis Pityzopoulos, master of the 10,000-ton *Caryfalia*, was revised after it was argued there was "no proof".

Paris — The hardline French Minister of the Interior, M. Charles Pasqua, has backed down from his attempt to ban the sale to minors of 10 magazines which he regards as pornographic (Susan MacDonald writes).

Following cries of censorship from the left and objections from other government ministers, M. Pasqua has said that the magazines will be referred to a commission set up under a 1949 law governing protection of the young.

Uganda row over lift

Whitehall expressed surprise yesterday that a lift given to a BBC correspondent in a British diplomat's car had caused a dispute with Uganda (Andrew McEwen and Alastair Matheson write). The correspondent, Mr. Henry Gombay, was present when armed men murdered a former Government minister, Dr. Andrew Kayunga, in Kampala. He later left the country after being driven to Entebbe airport by Mr. Peter Penfold, the Deputy High Commissioner.

The Ugandan Foreign Minister, Mr. Ibrahim Mukibi, summoned the British High Commissioner, Mr. Derek March, to the Ugandan Foreign Ministry to explain. Mr. March said afterwards that the Ugandan Government also claimed that Mr. Gombay had stayed at a residence owned by the High Commissioner, but that this was not so.

Macao signing

An agreement on Portugal's return of Macao to China is expected to be signed here early this week (Robert Gries writes from Peking).

Although officials have been tight-lipped about the progress, Senhor Octavio Valerio, the Portuguese Ambassador to China, said that he hoped Monday's negotiating session would be the last. Both countries have agreed that the colony should return to Chinese rule on December 20, 1990.

Refugees 'bogus'

Colombo (Reuters) — Sri Lanka has asked for a chance to prove that 58 Tamils seeking political asylum in Britain are not genuine refugees.

Mr. Tilak Ratnakara, a government spokesman, said that Colombo would be able to positively identify the Tamils if they were brought to Sri Lanka under the protection of the British Embassy.

The Tamils have claimed they will be killed if they are returned to Sri Lanka.

Junta general hangs

Athens (AP) — General Odysseus Angelis, aged 75, right, a member of the Greek military junta which seized power in 1967 and who was later jailed for life, was found hanging in his cell yesterday in the Korydallos prison. Chief of Staff of the armed forces under Colonel George Papadopoulos, who masterminded the military coup, General Angelis was imprisoned a year after democracy was restored in July 1974.



Israel to expel doctor

Jerusalem — Mr. Ronni Milo, the acting Israeli Interior Minister, is to press ahead with an order to deport Dr. Avraham Mandlowitz, an ultra-Orthodox child psychiatrist who is wanted for questioning about sexual assaults on Jewish boys in Brooklyn (Ian Murray writes).

The doctor has had tests for Aids because 28 of those he is said to have interfused with are alleged to have been infected. The tests have shown that he does not have Aids nor is he a carrier of it, but Mr. Milo says he will issue the order because "an accused person — Jew or non-Jew — should stand trial".

Irangate figures don mantle of patriotism

From Christopher Thomas Washington

The two key figures in the Iran-Contra affair, Rear-Admiral John Poindexter and Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, are preparing defence strategies emphasizing that they were patriots carrying out President Reagan's policies.

The two have information that could fill in critical, and perhaps embarrassing, gaps which will help determine conclusively whether Mr. Reagan, Vice-President George Bush, and other top Cabinet officers knew more than they have said.

Admiral Poindexter, the former National Security Adviser who now works as director of the Navy's long-range planning department, is bitter about his treatment by the White House since he was forced to resign, according to

friends quoted in *The New York Times* yesterday.

Colonel North, who has become something of a national folk hero, is said to be bursting to tell his story. He has received thousands of letters of support, many addressed simply to "Ollie North, Marine, Washington, DC".

Señor Alfonso Robelo, a Nicaraguan opposition leader based in Costa Rica, revealed

over the weekend that his political party and another Contra political group received more than \$100,000 (\$62,500) through Colonel North before the Iran-Contra scandal broke last November.

He said the money was sent monthly to a Costa Rican bank account for his party, and that the payments lasted about a year. Señor Robelo, founder and leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic

Movement, is a wealthy businessman. He said in a published interview that some of the money was transferred from a Swiss bank, reportedly Crédit Suisse, where accounts were controlled by Colonel North and others.

The *Washington Post* reported yesterday that House and Senate investigators are pursuing a theory that the Reagan Administration, anticipating the 1984 congress-

sional vote cutting off aid to the Contras, secretly began to organize a private support network for the rebels in 1983.

The newspaper said that, according to the theory under investigation, the National Security Council staff who ran the covert Contra military resupply operation later became available to handle other sensitive activities, including the clandestine Iran arms sales in 1985 and 1986.

The two committees investigating the Iran-Contra affair are completing arrangements for the first phase of their joint public hearings, beginning on May 5. Since it will be something of a television spectacular, members of the committees have agreed to carve up the procedures to ensure that everybody gets a chance for TV exposure.

The committees are expected to hold four days of hearings a week in the same congressional room where the Watergate hearings were held.

The early witnesses are expected to include Mr. Robert McFarlane, the former National Security Adviser, and Miss Fawn Hall, the glamorous former secretary of Colonel North, who has become disenchanted with efforts to write books and appear in films.

Forthright has offered her \$500,000 to pose nude.

Biggest show of strength in Central America

Washington — The United States will conduct its biggest show of strength in Central America and the Caribbean in May with the deployment of 50,000 servicemen on land and sea (Christopher Thomas writes).

The timing is clearly designed to coincide with a spring offensive being planned by the Nicaraguan Contras.

The exercise, code-named Solid

Shield, will simulate a US response to a request from Honduras for help in fighting Nicaraguan forces.

There will be a simulated evacuation of the American naval base at Guantanamo in Cuba.

Pentagon officials concede that the almost non-stop round of military manoeuvres in and around Central America is intended to intimidate the

left-wing Nicaraguan Government. They also have a domestic political aim: to draw attention to the Reagan Administration's contention that Nicaraguan aggression could force the US to intervene to protect its friends.

Operation Solid Shield will be conducted in Honduras, the Caribbean and the island of Vieques off the eastern point of Puerto Rico.

Hostages in Lebanon

Syria may set up release of Terry Waite

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government is talking seriously rumours from Beirut that Syria may stage-manage the release of Mr. Terry Waite or other Western hostages this week while King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is in London.

The timing would strengthen the King's hand in calling on Britain for an early resumption of diplomatic relations between Britain and Syria.

The reaction to such a diplomatic coup has been prepared and is resolutely negative. Whitehall sources said yesterday that even if Mr. Waite re-appeared at a full-dress press conference in Damascus there would be no immediate resumption.

Until Britain is convinced that Syria has a "clear and sustained" policy against terrorism there will be no change. The sources added that Syria was not even close to satisfying the pre-conditions laid down by Whitehall, and a Waite spectacular would not change that assessment.

Three factors have dissuaded Whitehall from dismissing rumours emanating from Beirut. The first was that the release of two hostages in

Beirut last week was stage-managed to extract the maximum public impact, showing Damascus in a highly positive light.

Secondly, the release of a Saudi hostage, Mr. Khalid Deeb, was immediately followed by official Saudi praise. Thirdly, the Saudis have repeatedly made clear their displeasure over Britain's decision to break relations with Damascus following the conviction of Nezar Hindawi in October.

Whitehall believes that if the Saudis speak up for Syria, it will be left to the Foreign Minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal. It is thought unlikely that King Fahd will broach the subject personally in his talks with Mrs. Thatcher on Wednesday.

AMMAN: King Hussein of Jordan flew to Cairo yesterday for talks on Middle East peace with President Mubarak. The King's first trip to Egypt this year follows by one month a visit by the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, whose support for a Middle East peace conference has been a condition for Israel's coalition Government (Reuters reports).

Carter meets Assad for Middle East talks

Damascus (Reuters) — The former American President, Mr. Jimmy Carter, continuing his Middle East tour, discussed Lebanon and other regional issues during talks yesterday with President Assad of Syria, the official Sana news agency said.

Mr. Carter had appealed on his arrival on Saturday for Syria to use its influence to help free US hostages in Lebanon.

Syria, which moved troops into west Beirut last month, is the main powerbroker in the country and has helped to free hostages in the past.

Mr. Carter has already visited Algeria and Egypt during his five-nation tour.

His statements here repeated criticisms of US Middle East policy which he had earlier voiced in Cairo, indirectly blaming President Reagan for failing to maintain

the momentum towards peace.

He said that an emphasis on Middle East peace during his term and those of his predecessors, Mr. Gerald Ford and Mr. Richard Nixon, had "not been apparent in the last six years. My hope is that in the remaining two years of President Reagan's Administration there can be a re-emphasis on this matter," he said.

Mr. Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, later visited an ancient monastery in Maalula, 25 miles north-east of Damascus.

TEL AVIV: Israeli troops killed two guerrillas in a clash in south Lebanon after a Katyusha rocket fell on northern Israel, a military spokesman said yesterday.

The clash occurred near the town of Hama, on the eastern edge of Israel's self-declared security zone.



Andrei Sokolov, the Soviet chess master, left, celebrating his twenty-third birthday at the weekend in a bar in Linares, southern Spain. Looking on is the former world champion Anatoly Karpov, his opponent in a 14-game world championship eliminator.

Russia accuses US of bluff over missiles in Europe

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Soviet Union yesterday accused the United States of bluffing in calling for the removal of all medium-range missiles from Europe and expressed doubts that a final accord could be signed despite earlier optimism.

The chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's disarmament department, Mr. Viktor Karpov, told the government newspaper *Izvestia* that US negotiators at Geneva had proposed an agreement that would allow US medium-range Pershing 2 missiles to be converted into weapons with a shorter range.

"If we followed this proposal, this would mean that all the 108 Pershing 2 rockets would in practice remain in Europe with the preservation of the facilities for their maintenance," Mr. Karpov said, adding that Washington had also proposed that cruise missiles there should not be destroyed but rather removed for deployment on ships and submarines.

"There is ever more evidence that the United States does not wish, in real fact, the

elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, that the zero option was a bluff from the very outset, that Washington by no means wished a situation when it would have to eliminate Pershing 2 and cruise missiles," he charged.

Western sources said the new Soviet caveats would increase the importance of the talks between Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev due to take place in the Kremlin a week today.

BRUSSELS: Dr. David Owen, the SDP leader, yesterday accused the United States of using "secret diplomacy" to dominate Nato and added his voice to a growing chorus of European politicians calling for a European defence identity "to merge with its economic and political identity" (Richard Owen reports).

There should be a new mechanism for ensuring that the Atlantic relationship was based on a better-defined and more realistic partnership between Europe's nuclear and conventional strategy and that of the United States.

The best forum would be a revitalized Western European Union (WEU), despite a "blunt and direct" warning by Washington two years ago that the WEU should not be revived and that any larger European role in defence should take place within Nato.

Speaking to an SDP audience in Brussels on the eve of this week's 30th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome, Dr. Owen defined four priorities for the EEC over the next 30 years: a wholesale reform of the common agricultural policy, which was "an albatross round the neck of the Community"; higher investment to overcome unemployment; a genuine internal market with a common financial and monetary system; and "a new strong and cohesive institutional framework for European defence".

Dr. Owen said the European pillar of Nato would be immensely strengthened if there were a "triple of Franco-German-British understanding."

Thatcher confers on tactics for Moscow

By Andrew McEwen Diplomatic Correspondent

The Prime Minister will consult French and West German leaders today on her plans for her Moscow summit with Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, beginning on Saturday.

Mrs. Thatcher will fly to Caen, in Normandy, for talks and lunch with President Mitterrand before going on to Bonn to meet Chancellor Kohl.

Whitehall sources said the three would compare views on arms control issues and Soviet domestic reforms. France has taken a more negative line than Britain or West Germany on prospects for an East-West deal to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles (INF) from Europe. Although the British and French independent deterrents would not be affected by such a deal, Paris has expressed concern that there could be future pressure to abandon them.

British officials that as the West proposed an INF deal six years ago, Moscow's long-delayed willingness to accept it should be welcomed. The Kremlin announced last month that it would no longer hold such a deal hostage to agreement by Washington to abandon its "Star Wars" space weapons project.

Mrs. Thatcher is likely to seek support from the two leaders for using the Anglo-Soviet summit to press the case for a step-by-step approach to arms control. She is expected to try to convince Mr. Gorbachev that the priorities agreed between herself and President Reagan at Camp David in November were not minimalist but rather ambitious arms control aims.

The same priorities were accepted by the North Atlantic Council in November. France, however, has not taken part in the integrated structure of Nato.

MOSCOW: An announcement that Mrs. Thatcher will visit the Republic of Georgia, the homeland of Stalin, during her visit to the Soviet Union, comes at a time when senior Soviet academics are calling for a full public re-assessment of the repressive role of the dictator (Christopher Walker writes).

A Downing Street spokesman said Mrs. Thatcher would spend the last day of her four-day tour in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi. Although he would not give details of her programme there, he said she would not be visiting the Stalin museum at Gori, two hours' drive from the capital.

The other town outside Moscow that Mrs. Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, her Foreign Secretary, will visit will be historic Zagorsk, some 40 miles north of the capital. Zagorsk, with its six churches, numerous chapels and seminary, is widely regarded as the spiritual centre of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The visit is causing considerable interest both in the Soviet Union and in Britain, where more than 100 reporters have applied for the visas necessary to cover it.

The Downing Street spokesman flatly refused either to confirm or deny repeated diplomatic speculation that Mrs. Thatcher would meet Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace prizewinner, during her stay in Moscow.

Some 100,000 Jewish "refugees" have expressed a desire to meet Mrs. Thatcher. Details of the Moscow programme are due to be announced later this week.

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The 'Ivan the Terrible' trial
Defence sows doubt with tedious detail

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Now that the horror story of the Treblinka death camp has been told over and over again in agonizing detail, the trial here of Mr. John Demjanjuk for the crimes of "Ivan the Terrible" has settled down to a long, legal slog which promises to last for several months.

There are three more survivors who can be called to tell their stories, including what the only woman among them, Ms. Sonia Lewkowicz, but the vast majority of the 50 or so remaining witnesses will be giving technical, legal and forensic details.

While this might seem unlikely to keep audiences pouring into the converted theatre where testimony is being heard, the trial has developed an attraction of its own with the schoolchildren taking a ghoulish delight in looking at the man accused of murdering

and torturing hundreds of thousands of Jews and the public at large is increasingly asking: "Is he really the man?"

For the fact is that the painstaking but embarrassingly obscure defence by Mr. Mark O'Connor is beginning to sow seeds of doubt as to whether the right man is in the dock. People have learnt as never before what the Holocaust meant from the emotional and frail survivors who have been giving evidence. But the Holocaust, and not "Ivan the Terrible", has been on trial so far.

The Holocaust has already been found guilty. Now the legal battle over identity has begun and that verdict is not quite so certain.

It is the ability of Mr. O'Connor and his defence team to annoy that is now supplying the drama. The



John Demjanjuk, long slogan of identity battle ahead.

court president, Justice Dov Levin, is increasingly long-suffering as the defence grinds on with cross-examination.

The syntax of Mr. O'Connor's questions frequently leaves the interpreter struggling hopelessly. Mr. O'Connor himself often holds up proceedings because he says he does not understand the translation. Justice Levin has

suggested in so many words that perhaps it is Mr. O'Connor who cannot understand.

Mr. O'Connor once asked for an adjournment because he said a witness was crying as she was being cross-examined about a visit to Auschwitz. "I don't see that she is in tears," snapped Justice Levin. "Auschwitz teaches every Jew about Jewish destiny. She is capable of carrying on. You just carry on in a fashion becoming a clever lawyer."

Only the final verdict will determine if Mr. O'Connor's stumbling style is clever, but his tactic is obvious. Every witness has to submit to a tedious and detailed cross-examination aimed at finding the inconsistencies Mr. O'Connor will eventually argue prove that the stout and smiling bald man in the dock is not the staring-eyed mass murderer of Treblinka.

French bonanza for Monsieur Mickey Mouse

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

Mickey Mouse comes to France and at the insistence of the French Government will develop a slight French accent, in the shape of the first Disneyland amusement park to be built in Europe.

Tomorrow M. Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, and Mr. Michael Eisner, the Walt Disney Company president, will sign the first contract to build the amusement park at Marne-la-Vallée, just 25 miles from Paris. The initial letter of intent was signed at the end of 1985 by the

Socialist Prime Minister, M. Laurent Fabius. Also signing will be the right-wing heads of the relevant regional authorities, who have had an uphill battle with left-wing colleagues to ensure that the region gets the best possible deal in turning itself from a largely rural area into a thriving commercial one.

This is only the second Disneyland to be built outside the United States. There is one in California, one in Florida and one in Japan.

The French had fought a long, hard battle to ensure that their site was

chosen over a Spanish site between Barcelona and Alicante. Although Spain has better weather, the Walt Disney Company plumped for France as being central for tourists in Europe.

The French, for their part, have insisted during the 16 months of negotiations that visitors to "Eurodisneyland in France" cannot enter an entirely American world and that French culture must be represented. Therefore, alongside the planned Wild West and New Orleans jazz areas and all the favourite Walt Disney characters, there will be a

small piece of France — a Jules Verne "island of discovery" and a fresco of French history.

For the French, this project is one of the biggest economic boosters in recent years. The construction phase, which will start next year and last until around the year 2000, is expected to create 20,000 jobs and the running of the park another 30,000. Ten million visitors are expected annually and the Metro will be extended directly to the park and the shopping and business areas created around it.

Italy expect and France in terror m

Evangelists in

YESTERDAY



Italy expects Germany and France to be hit in terror master plan

From Roger Boyes, Rome

Italy is expecting a resurgence of "Euroterrorism" with co-ordinated attacks in France, Italy and West Germany, after Friday night's assassination in Rome of an air force general.

The manhunt for the two Red Brigades terrorists has spread throughout Italy and all frontier posts are under tight control. The motorcycle used by the two men, who drew up alongside General Licio Giorgi as his car was stuck in a Rome traffic jam and shot him through the car's window, has been discovered.

The defence and interior ministries are convinced the attack was the result of a European terrorist master plan, drawn up by Action Directe in France, the Red Army Faction in West Germany and the successors to the Red Brigades in Italy. The targets are the "military-industrial complex".

Documents discovered in all three countries showed that there was a plan to attack civilian and military armaments experts alternately.

The pattern looks like this: In January 1985, Action Directe in Paris killed General René Audan, a vice-director in charge of international armaments policy in the French Defence Ministry.

In February 1985, the Red Army Faction in Munich murdered Ernst Zimmermann,

chief of MTU, an aerospace and engineering company.

In July 1986, the Red Army Faction killed Karl-Heinz Beckurts, head of Siemens, which is involved in the Star Wars programme.

In October 1986, the Red Army Faction assassinated Gerold von Braunmühl, political director in the West German Foreign Ministry.

The Italian group is one of two offshoots of the Red Brigades, the Fighting Communist Union (the other wing is known as the Fighting Communist Party), which

Star Wars seen as target of new breed of Euroterrorists

claimed in a recent policy document to be in the "vanguard of raising the consciousness of the proletariat while at the same time preparing for armed insurrection".

The operations of "Euroterrorists" have become more difficult in recent months because of the arrest of some suspected leaders of Action Directe, including Nathalie Ménigon and Jean-Marc Rouillan. Mr Rouillan has already spoken of moving some Euroterrorist operations back to Italy, which enjoyed a relative respite during the past 3½ years of stability under the outgoing Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi.

The arrest of the French terrorist and the confiscation of a huge armoury and archive, including 60 videos of potential targets, has set back French operations. The West German Red Army Faction is understood to be concentrating on fund-raising for a new wave of violence, having used up much of its resources on the 1986 assassinations.

The Italian Fighting Communist Union is made up of relatively young men and women who were barely out of school when the old guard of the Red Brigades were assassinating such figures as the Christian Democrat, Aldo Moro, in the 1970s.

Their aims, like those of their West German and French colleagues, are confused or at least multiple. The most precise ambition of the Euroterrorists appears to be to hit those linked with the Star Wars programme. But usually this is a matter of guesswork.

General Giorgi was not involved with Star Wars, for the simple reason that Italy is not engaged in the project. He was, however, an important contributor to plans for a new European fighter aircraft.

The Fighting Communist Union assassin may already be out of Italy — the Swiss border is the easiest to cross but the group itself is promising new action. A recent attack on a postal delivery van seems to have provided funds for a new campaign.

Unions reject Botha holiday

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

President Botha of South Africa made a partial concession to black workers at the weekend by declaring the first Friday in May an annual paid public holiday, to be known as "Workers' Day". His announcement brought an immediate negative response from both black and white trade union leaders.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, leader of the black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), pointed out that the workers' demand was for a holiday on May 1, the traditional May Day. Meanwhile, Mr Arrie Paulus, a leading white trade

The French Government has agreed to pay for repairs to the South African Embassy in Paris following a demonstration on Friday protesting at the four-year prison sentence imposed on a French aid worker, Pierre-André Albertini, in the nominally independent Ciskei homeland for refusing to testify against persons accused of terrorist activities (Susan MacDonald writes from Paris).

unionist and candidate for the extreme right-wing Conservative Party (CP) in the May 6 white election, said the announcement showed the Government was "afraid" of black workers.

The dispute over the May holiday proposal came as one of the most emotion-laden dates in the calendar of black resistance to white rule, March 21, passed quietly, largely due to the saturation presence of Army and police in many black townships and the banning of commemorative meetings.

It was on March 21, 1960, that the police shot dead 69 blacks demonstrating against the "pass laws" in the Sharpeville township, some 40 miles south of Johannesburg. The incident led the Government to outlaw the African National Congress (ANC) and its offshoot, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

On the same day in 1985, the police fired on an angry crowd of 4,000 blacks on their way to a funeral near the town of Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape, killing 20 of them.



Mr Botha at a weekend ceremony to mark the centenary of Boksburg, at which he announced the new workers' holiday.

the week before the white general election.

Meanwhile, the CP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), the extreme right-wing parties contesting the May 6 election, appeared at the weekend to be on the brink of forming an electoral pact.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, the CP leader, said he was ready to accept a division of the seats to be contested by the two parties, provided that the CP before the end of the year to form a single right-wing party. Mr Jaap Marais, the HNP leader, indicated that a pact should now be possible.

By avoiding fighting against each other as well as the Government, it is reckoned that the two parties could significantly increase their 18 seats in the 178-seat white House of Assembly.

Yugoslavia 'will use Army' to halt unrest

Belgrade — In the wake of widespread strikes and rising political dissent, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, Mr Branko Mikulic, was quoted today as saying that Yugoslavia would use the Army if necessary to defend its Communist political system (Reuters reports).

Mr Mikulic made the statement to West German reporters ahead of a visit he is scheduled to make to Bonn on Thursday, and was published yesterday by the official Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug.

Mr Mikulic warned that if the Yugoslav constitutional system was threatened, the authorities would use "all means" to defend it, adding: "and that includes the Army".

An unprecedented wave of strikes swept Yugoslavia this month in protest against a wages freeze that Mr Mikulic imposed on February 27.

Under the freeze, the Government ordered pay to be rolled back to the average levels of the last quarter of 1986 and pegged future wage rises to productivity increases.

The Government has reported 70 strikes around the country, involving many thousands of workers.

The strikes represent the first time Yugoslav workers have tried by spontaneous industrial action to force the Government to change a policy or law.

Mr Mikulic's first reaction to the strikes came last Friday when the Government unveiled a partial three-month price freeze, rolling back many prices to December 31 levels.

The price freeze was at first seen by local political analysts partly as a gesture to calm industrial unrest.

But Western economists say the price freeze will have a minimal effect when applied. They also said the wage freeze that triggered the strikes had yet to take effect in many businesses and more strikes were likely.

In recent months, the authorities have reacted to several waves of political dissent by accusing them of attacking the established system.

There have been signs of the emergence for the first time of an all-Yugoslav opposition platform, focusing criticism on failures of the Government to solve the economic crisis and questioning the system itself.

UK nuclear decision disappoints Australia

Sydney — Britain's refusal to sign the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty has cast a cloud over next month's visit to Australia by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary (Stephen Taylor writes).

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, said at the weekend that the Hawke Government was "greatly disappointed" by the decision.

It did not, however, come as any surprise. Canberra officials have been predicting that Britain would follow the position adopted by the United States earlier this year on the Treaty of Rarotonga.

Oil bribes

Moscow (Reuters) — Talgat Khuramshin, a former senior official in the Soviet oil industry, has been jailed for taking bribes and his property has been confiscated.

Front-runner

Amman (AP) — The French pilot of the Microjet, the smallest and oldest entry in the Beijing-to-Paris air race, skimmed the waves across the Indian Ocean to evade headwinds and win the leg from Bombay to Amman.

One winner

Moroni, Comoros (AFP) — Candidates loyal to President Ahmed Abdallah were assured of victory in voting for the 42-member Federal Assembly of the Comoros, because opposition candidates were allowed to stand only in Grand Comoro, the main island of the archipelago.

Novice nuns

Peking (Reuters) — Twelve young Chinese women became novice Catholic nuns at a church service, the first such ceremony in the Peking area for 30 years.

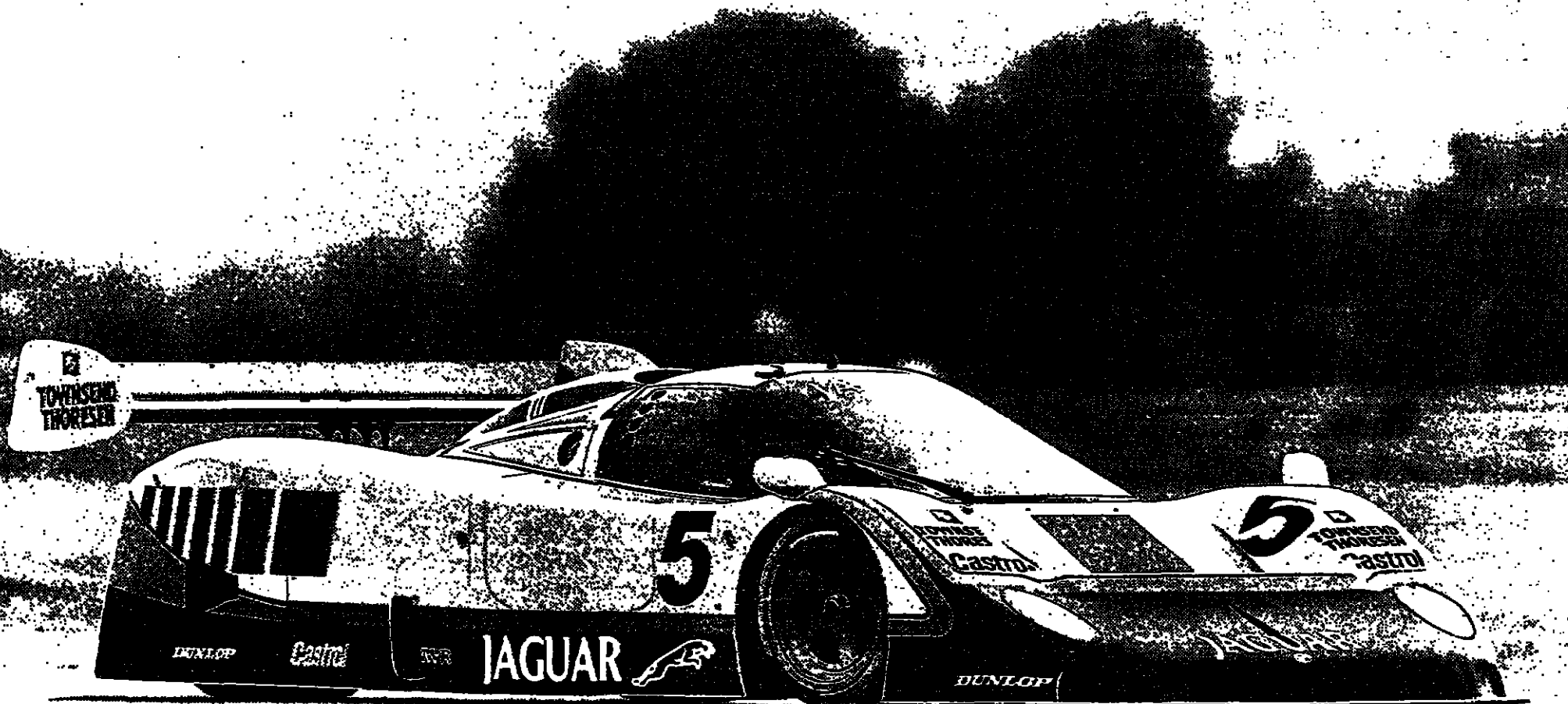
China tube

Peking (Reuters) — The Chinese Government has approved plans to build Shanghai's first underground railway, nine miles long and costing about £480 million.

Nazi fiddle

Mutterstadt, West Germany (AFP) — A violin which belonged to Adolf Hitler's propaganda chief, Joseph Goebbels, was auctioned here for DM15,000 (£5,000), only a quarter of the price first asked.

YESTERDAY, IT REIGNED IN SPAIN.



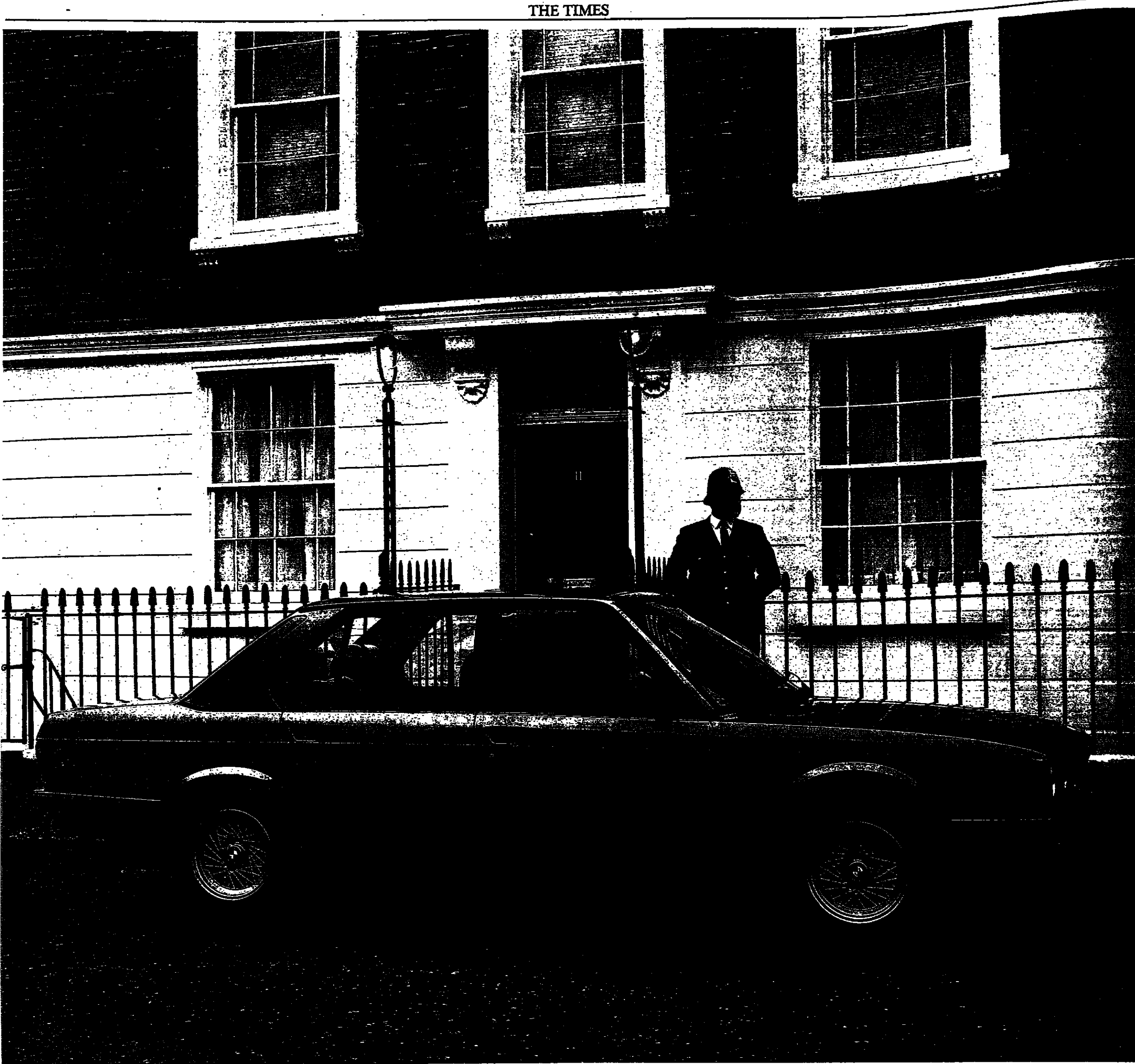
The Jaguar XJR-6 triumphed at Jarama in Spain, yesterday, the first round of the 1987 World Sports Car Championship. The car scored a sensational victory in the 160km sprint.

And that spirit of success on the track is reflected in every Jaguar we build for the road.

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**A SPECIAL OFFER
FROM THE CHANCELLOR:
BUY A 6 CYLINDER
BMW 520i AND HE'LL ONLY
CHARGE YOU FOR 4.**

Most drivers know the difference between a four cylinder and a six cylinder engine.

The laws of physics dictate that a four, and indeed a five, is doomed to a certain roughness.

While an in-line six cylinder, as in the two litre BMW 520i, gives you a level of smoothness that has been described as "unmatched this side of a V12." (Motor)

In the eyes of the law, however, a four and six cylinder engine are now the same.

From April 6th, the Chancellor has decided that a two litre six cylinder engine is in the same car benefit category as a 1.8 litre four or five cylinder engine.

It is a benefit, however, you can only take advantage of with one car: the 520i.

Depending on your tax situation, you can save

up to £420 on your tax bill if you include fuel scale charges.

But the benefits to your pocket may well be less than the benefits to the rest of you from its smoothness.

Not to mention the crisp, firm handling of a car whose suspension was developed on the race track, not the suburbs.

YOUR MONEY GOES SLOWER.

Despite the Chancellor's help, the fact remains that the standard a BMW 520i is built to, means that it inevitably must cost a little more than mass produced alternatives.

And though we believe it offers a lot more motoring pleasure, that's not the only reason to encourage you to invest in one.

The fact is you are likely to get more of your money back than buying an ordinary car.

The latest depreciation figures show that a BMW 520i loses its value at up to nearly half the rate of others in its class.

The total cost of ownership of a BMW 520i can actually be less than many mass produced cars which offer nothing of the driving pleasures that await you everytime you sit behind our wheel.

Perhaps that's why three out of four BMW 5 Series owners say they'll buy another.

If you'd like to join them, you can choose from the BMW 520i at £12,620. Or the BMW 520i Lux for £13,780 (which comes with a level of specification that makes it even less taxing to drive).

To choose between them please send us the coupon. And we'll have the BMW 520i of your choice brought to your front door.

Even if you're at number 11.

Please send me details of:

BMW 520i ☐ BMW 520i Lux ☐ BMW 5 Series Range ☐

(Mr, Mrs, Miss, etc.) _____ Surname _____

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(Town/City) _____ (County) _____


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Present Car _____

Year of Registration _____

I would like to arrange a test drive ☐ (Tick Box)
Send to BMW Information Service, PO Box 46,
Hounslow, Middx. Or telephone 01-897 6665.

Age if under 18 ☐



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

**Gandhi co-
result in W**

Lusaka trapped a vicious circle

The Director of the Bureau of the Census has announced that the census of 1930 will be taken on April 1, 1930. The census is the most important of the nation's statistics, and the results will be of great value to the government and to the people. The census is taken every ten years, and the results are used to determine the number of representatives in Congress and the number of electors in the electoral college. The census is also used to determine the number of people in each state and territory, and the number of people in each city and town. The census is a very important part of the government's work, and the results will be of great value to the people.

[illegible]

Five Ershad year exhaust opponent

Gandhi confident of better result in West Bengal poll

Until three days ago nothing much had happened in this campaign," said a local newspaper editor. "But suddenly it caught fire. Two things are making people turn against the Communists. First, people realize that, although the left has been in power for 10 years, they have achieved nothing. And, secondly, there is genuine dislike of 'cadre raj'."

The Communists have organized themselves with great efficiency over the years so that now in every village and every city ward there is a cadre of party officials through whom the citizen has contact with the Government and vice versa.

In his speeches throughout the state Mr Gandhi has capitalized on the Bengalis' hostility to this regimentation, declaring that since they were in the forefront of the struggle against the British Raj, they

should not be treated as subjects. His speeches and public meetings have generated huge crowds. The Communists, however, are confident of a better result in the West Bengal poll.

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Aquino vows to track down bombers

From Keith Dallas Manila

President Aquino of the Philippines, standing amid the ruins of a bombed military academy where four people died, yesterday vowed to track down the bombers.

Three military men and a civilian were killed and 43 others injured when three home-made bombs exploded near the academy on Wednesday at the Philippine Military Academy in Baguio, 120 miles north of Manila.

Mrs Aquino, addressing the crowd, said the "most heinous act of cowardice" was the attack on the academy. She promised to track down the perpetrators.

Those who died were given posthumous awards. Others still in hospital were able to accept bravery decorations from Mrs Aquino.

"You have learnt the most important lesson of your entire life," the President told the crowd. "Here, even before the bombing, you had your own way of thinking with the enemy."

Mrs Aquino pledged to rid the country of extremist "elements" and to bring the bombers to justice.

The military also suspects that two other groups, civilian and military supporters of former President Marcos, may



Mrs Aquino bestowing the Legion of Honour, the highest Philippines award, on General Fidel Ramos, the armed forces chief, for his part in toppling the Marcos regime last year.

have been responsible. No group has claimed responsibility so far.

Mrs Aquino, who has already survived two armed insurrections in her 13 months in power, described as "ironic" the fact that her life could be threatened within the respected military academy.

Zambia's economic crisis

From Paul Valley Ndola, Zambia

The Dunlop factory here, in its 10th year, is a shining example of the Copper Belt of Zambia. It has turned a small town into a big market, and has made a fortune for its owners.

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Five Ershad years exhaust opponents

From Ahmed Fazl, Dhaka

President Ershad completes five years in office today, becoming Bangladesh's most durable ruler during the short and often rough-and-tumble period since independence in 1971.

General Ershad, aged 57, seized power in a coup on March 24, 1982, from a tottering civilian government and promised to end instability in this crowded country of 110 million, which in its brief history has seen two presidents killed, five deposed and at least 18 failed uprisings.

As the regime prepared to observe its fifth anniversary, General Ershad's opponents announced fresh plans yesterday for a campaign to unseat him.

"It is a black day for democracy," said Begum Khaleda Zia, wife of the assassinated President Ziaur Rahman, and chief of the former ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party.

Other opposition groups, including the largest, the Awami League, led by Sheikh Hasina Wazed, daughter of the country's slain founding father, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, planned rallies in the capital.

But the new-found stability is clouded by a recent 12 per cent rise in consumer prices and growing militancy among trade unions.

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MONDAY PAGE



For years June (left) and Jennifer Gibbons were locked away in their own world, refusing to speak. Marjorie Wallace (below) revisited them in Broadmoor and found them strangely content — and talkative



Silent twins no more

June and Jennifer Gibbons will be 24 on April 11. It is now five years since they first went to Broadmoor. During that time they have grown up and hardened. The silent twins are no longer wooden puppets moving in synchrony, eyes downcast, lips sealed against the world — as they were when, convicted of petty theft and arson, and judged to be psychopathic, they began their life sentence.

Now they chatter away nineteen to the dozen, smoking flamboyantly, interrupting each other and bursting into giggles. Their main interests revolve around their friends on the male side whom they meet at class and at "socials" three times a week. Jennifer wants to write a book about her boyfriend's letters to her. He is 28 years old, and in for murder.

June and Jennifer still share boy-friends and indulge in complex psychological games, but the games seem less deadly: they no longer hate each other or feel an overwhelming sense of rivalry and inferiority in each other's presence. "I am happy and contented at the moment in my life," Jennifer writes. "I talk (but too fast) to friends and boy friends, and I am no longer shy or have lack of confidence. I think I can be considered as normal."

It is difficult to know what has brought about their social improvement. Is it the discipline and rigid structure of their daily life? Is it that they have now gained the fame they sought so voraciously? Or is it that they were like lost children who are only now waking up to a real world?

June and Jennifer are waiting for me in the visitor's room with a tray on which they have brought a flask of hot water, milk and sugar and three cups. Previously the sisters were kept separate and I was only allowed to see one at a time.

June, in particular, would sit hunched and rigid at the table, eyes on the floor and completely mute. I would talk away to this human statue and receive at best a raising of the eyes for a second or an almost imperceptible flicker at the edge of her lips. It was hot in the room and the silence would become painful and embarrassing. Sometimes we were the only people there, sitting at a table a few feet away from the gorgons of the nursing staff, all watching and listening to our "conversation".

But many more visits and several years later, all this has changed. June greets me with a vivacious smile and at once apologizes for her lack of make-up. "I didn't know you were coming," she says. Jennifer was more prepared with dark red lipstick and her eyes outlined in black kohl.

Both of them are eager to talk and ask questions. Although they are now

much more fluent in speech, they still emphasise on words. Even when slowed down, they articulate oddly, as though they have something awkward in their mouths.

For a while we discuss the three American publishers who are currently bidding for extracts of the diaries which they wrote while on remand in prison.

"I'm ambitious to be a writer," says Jennifer. "I can only write a page a day because of the drugs. They stop me concentrating. Is a page a day enough?" June also complains about the drugs they are having. They are both on modest doses of major tranquilizers.

They tell me their daily routine in Broadmoor. Jennifer has made the most progress, according to the Broadmoor staff. Five years ago she was in the most punitive room on the "intensive care" ward where she was locked up for most of the day and all night, with only a mattress on the floor. She had been sent there following an assault on a nurse.

Now she is on York 3, the parole ward where she enjoys maximum freedom, has her own room with furniture, and is not locked in, even at night.

At 7am she gets up and usually takes a bath. Three mornings a week she attends school. On Monday there is English, Wednesday there is maths and on Friday, typing. She is working

for an O-level in English in the summer. Her typing (never her strong point) is not progressing well, she says, and I doubt whether her maths is either. The other two mornings she works with the garden team.

The highlights of her week are the socials — discos, bingo and table tennis. I show some surprise at the latter, quick, co-ordinated movements not being the twins' forte. "We just watch," she reassures me. At the socials, she and June sit together, drink orange juice, smoke, chat to their (shared) boy-friends and "laugh a lot". June, in her own words, has been "left behind". She is still on York 1, and does not have the freedom of her twin. She has her own room but is locked in at night. Her day is much the same. Her job is in the infirmary, piling up laundry. She says she enjoys doing this, and laying the cutlery at table, and cleaning the ward. I slightly suspect her new enthusiasm for domestic work. I recall her long-suffering parents describing how the twins would be hopeless in the kitchen, leaving an indescribable mess behind them. They once attempted to vacuum the house (not very well) but avoided any other chores.

They both joined the hospital choir but, according to the psychiatrist, did not add much to the musical standard. It was probably a way of impressing a particular boy-friend of the time.

With the twins, one is never quite sure.

Jennifer goes to group therapy, which she says has helped her talk about her problems in public. She can even eat now in front of people without embarrassment and to prove it, she unwraps a chocolate biscuit and eats it in front of me.

Both are having speech therapy again and learning to talk more slowly and clearly.

It all sounds suspiciously idyllic. Jennifer in particular, has learned to conform and please the system. She expects that she may be transferred to an ordinary psychiatric hospital in Wales near her home. June is less optimistic. But both paint the picture of ideal inmates. How have they done this with such apparent ease?

Before they were sent to Broadmoor, they had decided it was their redemption, their "Land of Hope and Glory", where they would spend all day discussing their problems. "Hi Doc", they imagined themselves saying, lying on a black couch.

"I see visions of Broadmoor on a warm sunny day," June wrote in her diary the month before leaving prison. "What will I be doing? Probably sitting outside on a lawn, sipping lemonade. Nurses in white walking around, lounging around. And I'd be free to sit there, perhaps sewing or knitting. Still young but more mature, more communicative, more flexible."

Maybe they are determined to make their fantasies come true. Broadmoor, which had at first proved such a painful shattering of their hopes and illusions, has been re-created as the dream kingdom which helped them on the road to recovery.

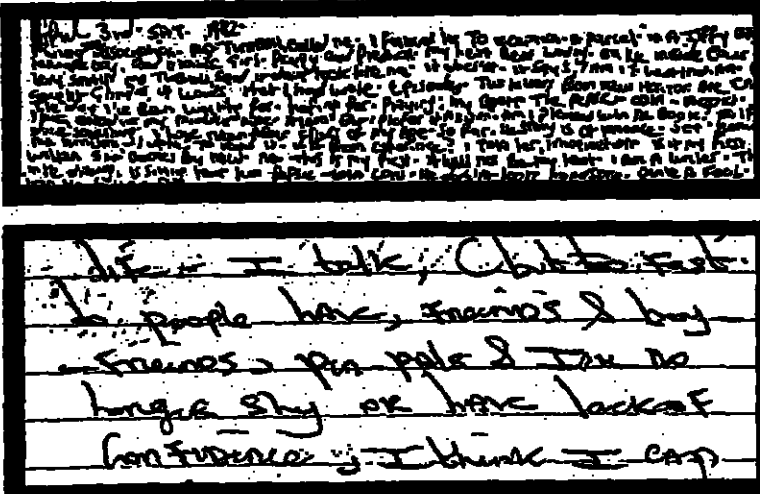
And however unreal or temporary that recovery is, there is no doubt that, at one level, five years in Britain's most secure asylum has transformed the silent twins.

What do you think now about your past, the crimes and the fire? I ask. Jennifer takes this seriously. "In some ways I'm glad we did them," she says. "If we hadn't done them, we would not be here and talking. We would still be at home acting like zombies."

They start to laugh. The bell rings and visiting time is over. The patients collect their tea trays and file out. The visitors wait, eyeing each other but scarcely talking. We return through the corridors, across the deserted exercise yard, a nurse in front and one to look up behind the straggle little group.

Cheered by my visit, I turn to the nurse. "Aren't the twins doing well? Marvellous improvement." She shrugs.

As I said, with the twins one is never sure.



Hand work: top, an extract from the twins' diaries, written before their commitment to Broadmoor; below, a recent letter from Jennifer (both actual size)

Between the covers

Any way you look at it, it was an unlikely love match... a feisty American woman, and a fussy old London bookshop. In the history of romantic literature no one had ever before tried to pair the heroine with retail premises.

But that was the story, and 84 Charing Cross Road has long since taken its place as a minor masterpiece which has matured from cult book to television and stage — and now to film.



Helene Hanff (above) will relive her love affair with a London bookshop tonight — at the Royal

The story consists of the correspondence between Miss Helene Hanff, in New York, and Mr Frank Doel, the manager of the bookshop, and — unlikely as it sounds — it is poignant, endearing and moving. Words which immediately set Miss Hanff waving her hands in protest.

"I remember a headline in the *The Times Literary Supplement* by Sir William Haley no less, saying 'Can She Really Have Written a Masterpiece?' and at the time I said no. And I still say no. With the greatest respect to him, he got carried away."

Miss Hanff's book, published 16 years ago, has never been out of print. It has now been chosen for the Royal Film Performance today when the author, along with the stars, Anne Bancroft and Anthony Hopkins, will be presented to the royal guests.

Helene Hanff is a tiny frail figure, but she has lost none of the cock-it-to-ten spirit that blessed the raw life into those famous letters. "I'm 70," she said, in a voice barbed by thousands of cigarettes, "but you print that and I'll deny it."

She loves the film — "although I'm not what you call the most objective critic on earth". Was that how it really was? She shrugged, her eyes bright beneath her pageboy

hairstyle and said emphatically, yes, of course that's how it was, every single step of the way.

The film company presented it as a love story between two people who never met, herself and Mr Doel. But the truth is that the love affair was between her and the bookshop. She had been back to see it that day. Now it is a compact disc shop, bright and lively. Miss Hanff loves it. They have the original sign displayed inside the shop, and outside there is a plaque. "To have my name on a London wall is something. Every time I see it, I don't believe it."

Yes, she said, she was in love with the shop. But she was in love with books too, and in love with the people who wrote them. "It wasn't that simple. I don't suppose human relationships ever are."

In the courtship, if that's

what it was, she assuaged the bookshop with all the unself-conscious verve of a New Yorker. Mr Doel responded with the mannerly reticence of the English. But in the end, the sheer vigour of her goodwill seduced him.

When she listed the names of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team and instructed Mr Doel and his entire family to get down on their knees and pray for them, even he couldn't resist. He suggested that she might care to reciprocate with a few cheers for the Spurs — "the Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, to the uninitiated".

The fan mail still comes, and only the other day one reader sent her a Spurs scarf. "It comes down to my ankles and it's perfectly beautiful," she said.

In the course of earning a living over a typewriter, Miss Hanff has written everything from film scripts to encyclopaedia entries, and she never thought her letters would bring her recognition. She set them down originally as a magazine article. It never crossed her mind that they would become a book.

What is the secret of its success? She believes that it is that it came on the heels of the Sixties revolution, reminding readers of kinder and quieter times, and people.

Is she still writing? Maybe she is, maybe she isn't. "I have a mess in my typewriter. If it isn't going well I take it out and say OK, you're retired. If it does go well, I'm back in business."

"But I will never ever believe all the extravagant things that are said about me. Because for too many years I was a busted flat, and I didn't change overnight."

Colin Duncan

Files which bind



PENNY PERRICK

out a rectangle, put a snap-faster on it, and voila — a personal organization system.

I suspect that Filofaxes come to take after their owners, like dogs. This is why my own binder is a disorganized mess with yellowing snapshots of former husbands where my credit cards should be, and poems scrawled on the lined sheets for recording important decisions, and a

chart giving international dress sizes (although I only ever go to Ireland, where Aran sweaters are one size that fits all).

So I was longing to visit Harrods' Small Leather Department to listen to Professor John Adair (an internationally known authority on management and leadership development) give a talk on a new Filofax product called *Freeform* which "takes the idea of time management out of the business school and into the home and day-to-day environment". Unfortunately, somebody was not using their personal organization system properly. Professor Adair's talk, scheduled for Tuesday, was suddenly postponed for a day — a day when my Filofax was loaded with appointments. "What happened?" I snarled at the nice press officer. "Didn't you all consult your Filofaxes before sending out the invitations?"

"Well, you know how it is," she said. "Someone took a telephone message from somebody else, and somehow the wrong date got put on to a press release."

Of course I know how it is. How it is, is that people like Professor Adair can use words like "prioritize" and "core diary" until they are blue in the face without being able to change life into time-management with one click of a ring-binder.

ANNE BANCROFT ANTHONY HOPKINS

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Crowded marriage beds

Marriage lore claims "two people become one" but every marriage counsellor knows the real question is "which one?"

A wedding is more than the union of two men with one woman. It is the union of two different sets of family values, expectations and styles of behaviour. It also attempts to provide an "emotional bank account" upon which two people of differing maturities may draw simultaneously. That is why it often leads to broken hearts and a sense of personal bankruptcy.

For example, Mr and Mrs Staerck, of Leighton Buzzard, are perhaps still in the dark as to why their marriage ended in divorce last Wednesday. It's obvious that brute violence by the stronger Mr Staerck towards his spouse was the immediate cause. On several occasions he hit and kicked her violently, as Mrs Justice Booth said in the Family Division of the High Court, and no woman (or man) should have to live with blows for company. But underneath the obvious there is evidence of a problem affecting all those who live in wedlock.

Mr Staerck put it as bluntly as his name suggests. He drew up a "contract" compelling his wife to ration all contact with her parents, whom he blames for undermining his relation-

ship. The eight-clause terms included: never speaking their names in his presence; never staying overnight at their house (thus depriving him of a cooked meal), except on five agreed nights per year; never purchasing presents for them out of the housekeeping budget; and agreeing to take only two days off from formal wifely service to cope with parental bereavement. Mrs Staerck signed this document, and sent a copy to her parents.

The problem is all about emotional power and family loyalty. Friend said "when two people make love there are at least four people present": the two carrying out the action and those they fantasize about, one of whom can be the negative figure of mother or father saying "no". Others have upped the number of mental presences to six — including all the parents of the couple.

As a counsellor, I do not recommend that you take your parents with you on honeymoon; nor call them for a recipe before each meal; nor

ask them to appraise your marriage partner's work performance and annual income. At the same time, you can never cease to be your parents' child; and this is the issue thrown into relief by the case of the Staercks.

Clearly, Mr Staerck's family tended to favour male dominance, and he probably assumed that his need to be nurtured was a right under the marriage contract, rather than the bonus of mutual happiness. His behaviour suggests that he actually wanted his wife to declare his priority over her family — a request which could be made effectively. Unfortunately, he knew of no language to present this wish in an acceptable way.

Dr Robert Chester, of Hall University, is a marriage researcher who concluded a major survey of Britain's family dynamics by suggesting that the only significant force keeping a husband and wife together nowadays is the quality of their relationship. This includes a recognition of the need to communicate how you feel about your loved one's actions. If you want your marriage to last you can begin to question and transcend what you learnt at your parents' knees.

Unlike the Staercks.

Phillip Hodson

(Times Newspapers Ltd 1987)

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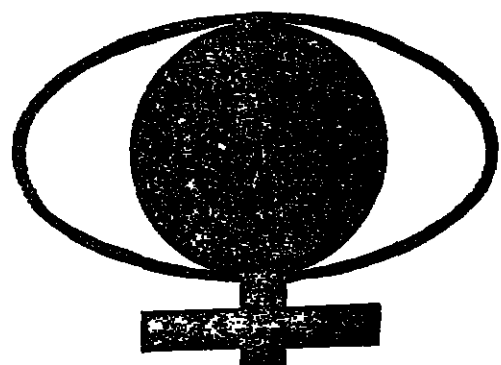
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FOCUS

More growth, new markets

Britain uses half a million tonnes of copper a year. The use ranges from building and construction to engineering and from agriculture to applications in fish-farming.

It is a commodity whose conductive properties make it fundamental in many sectors of industry. That means that the producers and semi-fabricators have to live with the fluctuations in the world economy, exchange rates and competition from metals such as aluminium and, lately, the development of fibre optics.

It means that the copper industry has always to be on the alert. Morgan Davies, managing director of the Copper Development Association, says: "We know that we must remain competitive in costs. We also know that we must continue with new developments to find new markets."

"The scale of the copper industry's current efforts to protect, let alone expand its markets, is inadequate when measured against the magnitude of the task and the aggressiveness of its competitors."

There is, it appears, price stability after the mid-1970s surge when stockpiling reached a record high of 12 weeks to protect against the inflationary spiral. Consumers, traders and producers today talk of stocks held by producers, rod mills and brass mills as about eight weeks.

But prices depend on several factors. Though there is a world surplus, with first-quarter demand higher than a year ago, and consumers buying on

an as-needed basis, the market is prone to tightness.

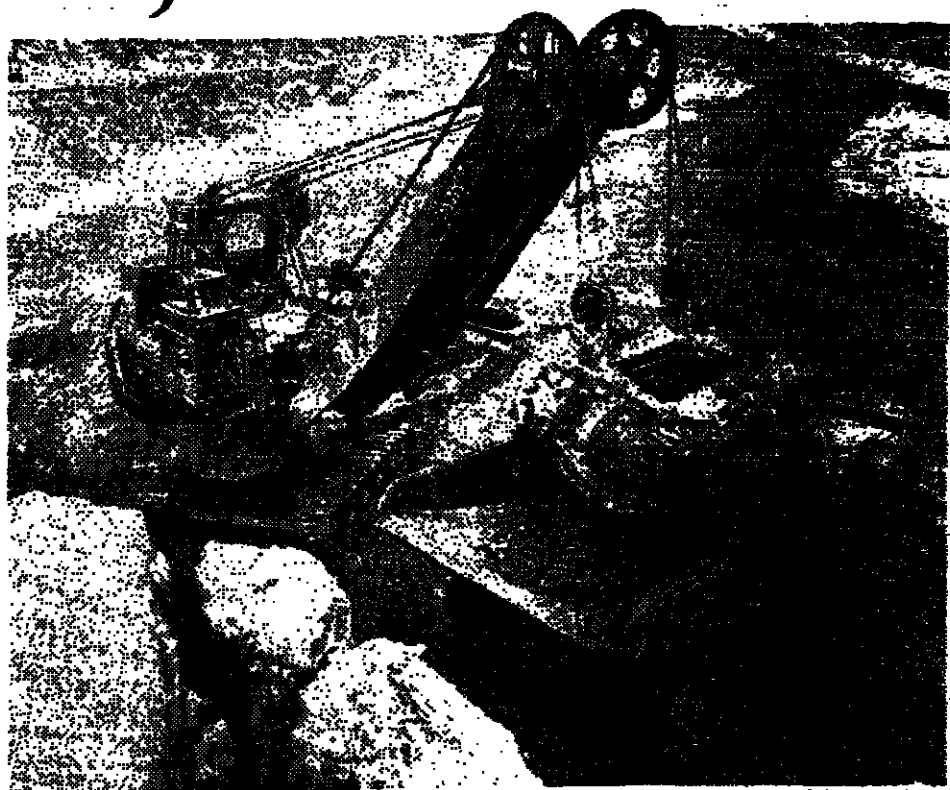
Anthony Hodges, head of research for Rudolf Wolf and Co, the metal-broking firm, believes we are witnessing the bottom of the business cycle for metals. He is optimistic that the prospects for growth are high.

But that stability is very much related to events in South Africa. The mines of the Copper Belt in Zambia and Zaire produce 15 per cent of the free world's copper and have depended largely on the goodwill of the South Africans for shipping the metal out to the West. Last week, however, Zambia announced that it had stopped sending copper to South Africa.

Already little Zambian copper has reached Europe this year and there are delays of copper from Chile, now the biggest producer. But dealers report that there are plenty of stocks in the London Metal Exchange warehouses and that demand is hardly rip-roaring.

The copper industry is facing up to the competition of aluminium. Though copper's conductivity is almost 50 per cent better than aluminium, the latter's density is about a third of copper's. Aluminium on a weight-to-weight basis is almost twice as conductive as copper, but copper is less bulky — opening new areas for development such as in cladding on oil rigs and ship hulls.

The use of copper in the electrical and building sectors is expected to grow with the continuous development of applications. Telecommunications, one of the fastest-growing industries, has been a



Open-cut mining of copper-molybdenum ore at a site in British Columbia, Canada

significant user of copper, particularly in the United States and western Europe. But its dominant position is being challenged with the development of fibre optics.

Copper carrier systems have been refined greatly to meet the challenge, but it still requires, for instance, 1,350 lb of copper to transmit 672 voice channels 3½ miles on two pairs of wires, whereas the same load can be carried by fibres from 1 lb of glass.

Worldwide, the use of fibre optics in telecommunications

represents about 10 per cent of the market and is expected to grow. Mr Davies comments: "There will still be a demand for copper, particularly for its use in lines under water."

The building construction sector is the other main end-user, especially in building wire, plumbing and heating tube.

There are areas of technological development which continue to open up new markets for copper, not only because of its conductive

properties but because of its malleability.

There is the development of the super conductors, electrical power — the copper industry is advancing the advantages of using radiators in power stations for water-cooling — heat-recovery systems and also its use in energy-conservation programmes such as solar heating.

These trends, says Mr Davies, are wholly favourable to copper because of its inherent properties.

A buzz from electricity

ogy, is by no means complacent.

The scale of the copper industry's current efforts to protect, let alone expand its markets, is inadequate when measured against the magnitude of the task and the aggressiveness of its competitors, he says.

Current annual expenditure on market development and promotion in the UK, and western Europe generally, by the copper producers that supply this market (2.8 million tonnes of refined copper annually) represents less than 0.1 per cent of sales revenue.

Mr Davies adds: "There is, of course, no certainty that an expansion of promotional effort will guarantee an expansion of markets in the changed and changing circumstances, but it is surely the case that without an expansion of efforts, markets will decline."

He believes that, for the market-development efforts of the association and similar national organizations to be successful they must be based on a firm understanding of end-use requirements for materials and of the strengths and weaknesses of copper and its competitors in meeting those requirements.

But a lot of research and development is being undertaken. It has produced some fascinating results and applications. Imagine green-house ventilators which will automatically open and shut depending on the temperature. It is possible through what are called shape-memory-effect thermal actuators.

Shape memory is a phenomenon exhibited by a limited number of alloys. These alloys, when heated, return to their original shape. The ability to change shape in different shapes.

The alloy can shrink or expand

tions above and below a critical transformation temperature.

In other words these alloys can shrink or expand, so by using a device with the shape-memory actuator on the ventilator, there can be automatic opening and shutting of windows.

It is already being used with thermostatic radiator valves, liquid gas safety switches, solar valves and de-icing switches for air-conditioning plants.

They are cost-savers, like the thermal actuator excess diesel fuel being delivered to the engine in warm, start-up conditions.

And it is in the vital areas of cost-saving and energy efficiency that the copper industry believes it has a good future. In North America the trend is towards putting fire-prevention water sprinklers using copper in houses. Mr Davies believes it is a trend which will develop in Europe, the advantages off-setting the additional cost.

Because of its heat-transfer capabilities, there is a regular and expanding market for copper in combined heat and power systems as they develop. One company has produced a heat exchanger designed to recover heat waste generated by refrigeration,

which gives savings of more than 50 per cent in water heating costs.

Another company has achieved significant savings in fuel costs by producing a copper heat exchanger designed for use with gas or oil fired boilers. Cold water is pumped at a controlled speed through the heat exchanger, absorbs some of the flue gas to give pre-heated water for di-

rect use or for return to the boiler, saving heat which would otherwise have been lost to the atmosphere.

Another company has designed fittings to join copper pipe without the need for threads, solder and jointing compounds.

In the field of energy, generally, new areas are opening up, with the development of solar systems. Because of their anti-corrosive properties, copper-nickel alloys are ideally suitable for ocean thermal energy conversion and tidal barrage systems.

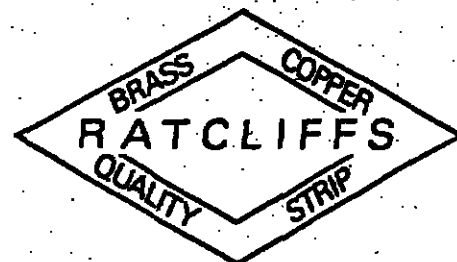
Mr Davies also sees a good future for copper in the electricity supply industry with the use of copper radiators for

dry heating in water-cooling.

Copper, of course, is widely used in electrical engineering, from transformers, chokes, beam deflectors and loud-speaker coils in TV sets to the

high-conductivity copper used in carrying heavy electrical currents, especially where space is limited.

And as the market for electric vehicles expands because of improvements in technology and the rising costs of oil fuels and concern over environmental pollution, the potential for the copper industry is enormous.



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Ring members dealing in copper at the London Metal Exchange. The exchange has the lion's share of the international copper trade business, from producer to end-user. The century-old principal-to-principal market is to give way to a clearing-house trading system on May 29.

Putting the energy houses in order

The building construction industry is a prime consumer of copper, especially in building, wire, plumbing and heating tube. Together they account for about 75 per cent of all copper used in the sector.

It is an area in which copper is likely to expand.

Though there has been a recession in the UK construction industry, from which copper, as a leading supplier, has had to suffer, there is much optimism for the future, not only in the sense of a turnaround in the construction industry but because of the development of applications in house-building.

With more emphasis being placed on energy conservation, efficient heat transfer is playing an increasingly vital role. The quality is best exhibited

by copper because it has the highest conductivity of all engineering materials and is corrosion-resistant.

This is superbly demonstrated at Broseley Estates of Luton which, in cooperation with the Copper Development Association, has built an energy-efficient house at Milton Keynes. It aims to show how high-quality, traditionally built houses, with the incorporation of high-efficiency, copper-based products, can provide great efficiency.

Estimated savings in heating costs of 72 per cent and fuel bills of 53 per cent are the practical results. It is estimated that the increased mortgages required to pay for the energy-saving features would be more than covered by the fuel savings.

Why the bracelet may have the ring of truth about it

The legionella bacterium, it has been discovered, does not like copper. It is an important discovery for the industry and one which is the subject of an official study.

The potential spin-off is enormous because if it is proven without doubt, copper could be used in heat-distribution systems in institutions such as hospitals and other buildings, not only because of its conductivity properties but because it is an effective repellent of so-called Legionnaire's Disease.

Copper has a long association with health, the copper bracelet around the wrist being a well-known symbol. But it was only 60 years ago that copper was considered an essential nutrient, and it was only 25 years ago that the first

good evidence of a nutritional copper deficiency was provided on malnourished Peruvian children.

Since that time much has been learnt about the metabolism and the importance of copper in animal and human nutrition. The indications are that further discoveries are just around the corner, particularly concerning the involvement of copper in several common diseases, including arthritis and cardiovascular disease.

The significance of such involvements in either dietary or medical terms will require much more research, but the realization that several diseases in humans are associated with elevated serum copper levels is seen to indicate the involvement and

likely importance of copper in human health.

Some of the diseases in this category are Addison's Disease, aplastic anaemia, certain carcinomas, Hodgkin's Disease, leukaemia, malaria.

Several disorders of the central nervous system are symptomatic of copper deficiency.

There is little doubt, it seems, that copper plays a big part in the rate of foetal growth and early post-natal growth. It is likely that full-term infants are able to withstand the stresses of a mildly copper-efficient diet for several months after birth, whereas, in contrast, premature infants with reduced storage of liver copper are much more likely to develop deficiency.

Working best when the going gets rough

Copper, seen by those in the industry, as the most noble of metals in common use, has excellent resistance to corrosion in the atmosphere and in fresh water.

The addition of nickel to copper improves its strength and durability, giving it the power to resist corrosion and erosion in all types of water.

It is the added advantage of resistance to bio-fouling, which makes it ideal for application in marine and chemical environments for ship and boat hulls, desalination plant, sea water and hydraulic pipelines, oil rigs and platforms, fish farming cages and sea-water intake screens.

Nowhere can the environment be more harsh than at sea. Sea water is corrosive to most of the usual metals of construction and allowance must be made for its action at, below and above the normal waterline levels.

Water currents also bring marine life to colonize structures, and the weight of seaweed and molluscs which is added can have serious effect on design stresses.

When gas platforms were being designed for Morcambe Bay, it was realized that the conditions would be even more demanding than those in the North Sea. The steel legs of the platforms had to be protected from the corrosion, abrasion and bio-fouling caused by the sea. And because the area is influenced by the Gulf Stream, the growth of marine bio-fouling can be rapid.

The corrosion rate of steel platform legs in the splash zone is typically 10 times greater than that above and below this level because of the high levels of oxygen available to corrode the wet steel, aggravated by abrasion caused by wave action which exposes fresh metal surfaces. Five millimetres a year metal corrosion rates for bare steel have been reported.

To counter-act this, steel thickness is usually increased to provide a corrosion allowance suitable for the expected

life of the platform. In the North Sea, the extra thickness is about 12 mm, which adds substantially to the overall weight and cost of the structure.

Cladding the legs with copper-nickel alloy sheet gave confidence that corrosion rates would be minimal and that the life of the platforms would equal the economic life of the gas field, up to 40 years.

In the early years of exploitation of North Sea oil, several of the platforms were equipped with steel sea-water

The economic incentives for the use of copper-nickel sheathing increase in deeper water and in areas subject to heavy marine growth, and may extend beyond savings in materials and fabrication costs.

Commonly considered one of the cheapest materials for pipelines in first cost, carbon steel may show a total life cost many times that of copper-nickel if it has to be replaced one or more times during an equipment lifetime.

Even on a comparison of initial installed costs, it may be more expensive if, because of the allowance for corrosion wastage, it has to be significantly thicker and hence heavier than copper-nickel.

The simple distillation process for the production of pure water has been in use for many years. Significant quantities of pure or potable water are needed in marine situations such as on board ships and oil rigs. For these, self-contained packaged units are often installed.

Hot fresh water from the diesel-engine jackets is passed into a heater tube nest made of copper-nickel tubes designed to heat sea water with maximum heat transfer and minimum pressure drop.

The generated vapour passes through a system of deflector plates and a demister baffle to prevent carry-over. In the evaporator, the vessel, water boxes, tubes and pipework are all copper-nickel. In the cooler, the shell, end plates and tubes are all of copper-nickel.

With the steady depletion of natural resources of finned and shell-fish, it is becoming more economic to rear many commercial species of fish in cages suspended in sea water. Most cages are made of net and nylon mesh, which despite anti-fouling coatings, become restricted by growth of molluscs and weed, necessitating frequent cleaning and maintenance.

Copper-nickel completely overcomes the fouling problem.

The benefits far outweigh first cost

services for cooling water and fire-fighting mains. The very high costs of replacing these as they failed by corrosion was overcome by the use of copper-nickel, which gives benefits that far outweigh the higher first-cost.

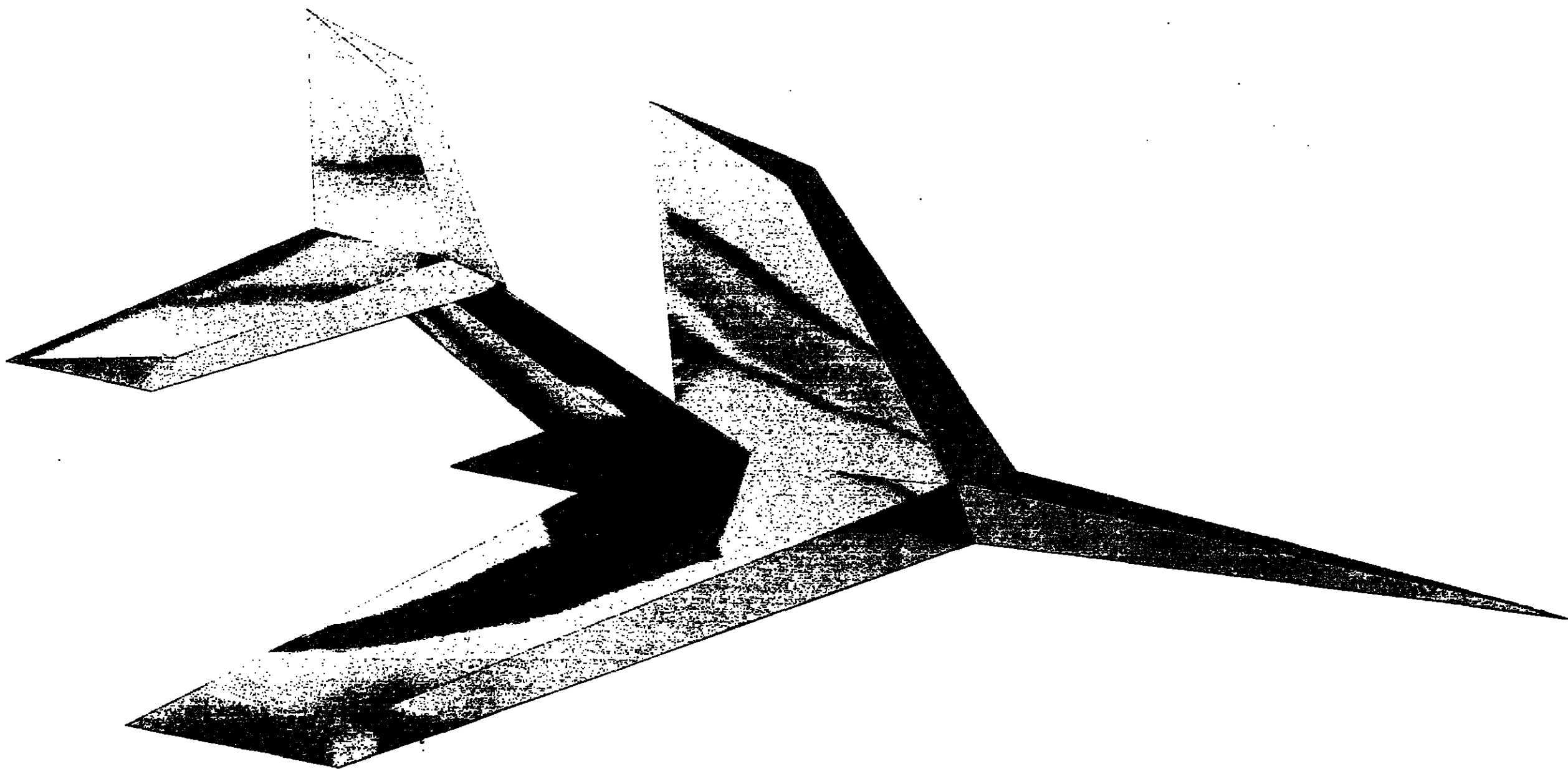
Copper-nickels have long been used for similar pipeline services in ships and have been established for many years as preferred materials for many desalination plants, sea-water cooled heat exchanger and hydraulic-pipeline applications.

The use of copper-nickel cladding for ships' hulls also demonstrates the value of the

Distillation process in use for years

material's combined attributes of resistance to corrosion and to marine bio-fouling.

Many small vessels have been built using copper-nickel plating or copper-nickel clad steel plating. There have also been many successful trials of cladding on the sides and rudders of large vessels subject to severe service conditions, ranging from the impact and abrasion of Arctic ice or the sides of the Panama Canal, to tropical waters that normally give rise to heavy fouling.



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airport, and for your travel agent's computerised booking terminal.

Copper is long-lasting, needs little or no maintenance, and is easy to recycle. Its proven qualities are putting it at the forefront of exciting current and future technological developments - in fields such as energy & energy conservation, transport & communications, as well as in medical science and health maintenance.

To find out more about copper and copper alloys, and the important role they play, contact Morgan Davies, Copper Development Association, Orchard House, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3AP.

COPPER

THE VITAL ELEMENT

THE TIMES DIARY

Delayed arrival

Only two weeks after the Zebrugge tragedy a Townsend Thoresen vessel, the 20-year-old Europia Ferry, was busily operating between Ulster and Scotland at the weekend with an expired passenger safety certificate. "We are waiting for the new copy of the certificate to come from the Department of Transport," Dennis Gratton, Townsend's public relations officer, told me. He said the ship had been inspected and passed and a new certificate granted on March 1. It was not "too startling" for an out-of-date certificate to be displayed although it was the first time anyone had drawn his attention to one. But with passengers left to gaze on a certificate which expired on March 16, the Department of Transport could perhaps have chosen a less sensitive moment to be late to the postbox.

High price

Lord Mayhew, the Labour MP turned Liberal peer, is out to persuade the BBC to honour a fee unpaid for more than 30 years. In 1955 he was filmed by the BBC on a mescaline trip - strictly, I hasten to add, in the cause of science. With 1950's cowardice, the BBC decided against showing the film, but it was dug up and broadcast last year by *Everman*, which interviewed him. Mayhew is far from satisfied with his £100 interview fee and is now demanding payment for the original 1955 film, for which he says he was left unpaid because it was deemed unusable. Those who missed the sight of a former defence minister high on hallucinogenics can look forward to an account in his forthcoming autobiography.

● The world's poliest washing machine became the star of a domestic appliance trade show in Cologne. The talking machine, about to enter production, recites operating instructions and even thanks you for closing its door.

Different stripe

Calder Valley Tories came up with a peculiar answer to violent crime when they submitted a motion for debate at the Conservative Central Council meeting in Torquay over the weekend. Bemoaning the public's loss of confidence in the judiciary because of lenient sentencing, the local association recommended that "corporal punishment be reintroduced for the murder of police or prison officers on duty and children".

BARRY FANTONI



'I imagine Neil's applied for the party leadership course'

Ecumenical

Glasgow's Catholic priest, Archbishop Thomas Winning, won praise from an unexpected quarter last week: Mick McGahey, communist vice-president of the National Union of Mineworkers. At the Labour Party's Scottish conference in Perth, McGahey spoke of his respect for the archbishop and his church, which, he said, "has a habit of speaking the truth". The archbishop is not sure what he has done to earn McGahey's praise, but returns the compliment. "Mick's a bit gruff, a bit abrasive - everything the Scotsman is supposed to be - but his heart's in the right place," he told me yesterday.

● A notice on the menu at the Atlantic Cafe on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, warns: "In view of the prevalence of drinking and driving, the sale of alcohol will be restricted to those who have had too much to drink".

Jet nag

Aviation minister Michael Spicer is not a betting man, but he is about to make an exception. Flying to America on Thursday on a trade mission, he was surprised to be told he was sharing the plane with a racehorse. So impressed was he by his minder's recital of Rum Boogie's virtues that he intends betting on it in the forthcoming Kentucky Derby.

Field days

Successful British rock bands take it for granted that they will become household names in America and now it seems that our best classical ensembles can expect the same thing. The Manhattan radio station WNCN ("New York's younger classical music station") plays so many recordings by the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields that the orchestra is often announced as "The Academy of You Know Who in the You Know Where". "We might even use it ourselves", says a spokesman in London, clearly flattered.

PHS

Bias: where TV is guilty

John Birt, who is to become the BBC's Deputy Director-General with special responsibility for news and current affairs, wrote a series of highly acclaimed articles for *The Times* in 1975 - some with Peter Jay - on television coverage of the main events and issues of the day. This is an edited version of the first

items in a span of about half an hour. As a result the focus in any one story is extremely narrow. But unfortunately the most important stories of the moment, for example, stories about the economy or Northern Ireland or the EEC or the Middle East or oil, suffer from such a narrow treatment.

Our economic problems, for instance, manifest themselves in a wide variety of symptoms - deteriorating balance of payments, a sinking pound, rising unemployment, accelerating inflation and so on. The news, devoting two minutes on successive nights to the latest unemployment figures or the state of the stock market, with no time to put the story in context, gives the viewer no sense of how one problem relates to another. It is more likely to leave him confused and uneasy.

Feature journalism tends to concentrate on one aspect or one instance of a major problem rather than on that problem as a whole. Feature journalists tend to make a film about a particular instance of famine rather than about the world food problem. They expose the dangers of particular nuclear reactors rather than examine what the government's energy policy is or could be.

The constant emphasis placed on societies' ills by television feature journalists, with little or no attempt to seek out the root causes or discuss the ways by which the sore might be removed, may even be dangerous. It may contribute to the alienation felt by the victims of societies' inadequacies and imperfections.

Bad feature journalism encourages the victims (and most of us are victims of something or other) not to relate their problems to those of society as a whole and to conceal from ourselves how

often one man's grievance is another man's right.

Issue journalism aims to go beyond the context provided by the feature journalist to look at such subjects as the related components of our economic problems or what our housing policy should be. Trying to get to grips with the often bewildering complexity of modern problems such as these is a formidable task, even without trying to put the result on television; and the failure rate is high. The realities one is seeking are abstract - macro-economic mechanisms, political philosophies, international strategies - and cannot be directly televised, as a battle zone or a demonstration can be.

This kind of journalism has many hazards. Attempting to answer a question like "What are the causes of inflation?" is intellectually very taxing, and issue journalists in television often lack the knowledge to settle on the right framework for asking such a question. For example, they may focus on pay control in such a way as to imply that it is the only possible cure for inflation. If the other variables of the constraints on the economy are not explained, the complex causes of inflation will not be understood. And, moreover, politically dangerous myths will be created.

Before programmes like *Week-end World* and *The Money Programme* developed production techniques for dealing with complicated issues, the journalistic tool almost always chosen for dealing with issues, especially abstract issues, was the studio discussion. Rarely has a technique been so abused.

These discussions are generally set up to examine disagreements, rather than areas of agreement;

and they place an unnaturally high premium on the resourcefulness under pressure of the participants. They encourage interviewees to abandon any attempt to discuss issues in a fresh and sophisticated manner and are little more than an entertaining way of feeding the viewer's already existing prejudices.

But even when that small proportion of issue journalism which does not rely solely on studio discussion is successful, it faces a further obstacle. It runs the risk of being boring. A well-made report on a famine will be more watchable than a report on the world food problem.

The main consequence of this is that most television journalists and those who schedule programmes prefer story to issue journalism. In television as a whole there are few issue-oriented programmes. And ironically most of these are scheduled far less favourably than the very news and feature stories which issue journalism seeks to put into perspective.

I believe that the various forms and techniques of television journalism - news programmes, feature reports, the presentation and discussion of issues - can all too easily conspire together to create a bias against their audience's understanding of the society in which it lives.

I believe that a fundamental re-examination of the present organization of television news and current affairs is necessary if we are to correct the bias against understanding which the present system produces.

We should redesign television news programmes so that they devote more time than they presently do to the main stories of the day; and so that these stories are put in the fullest possible context in the time available. Feature programmes must be organized so that they are more aware of the need to find a relevant focus. And the broadcasting organizations should ensure that there are more programmes which deal with issues than there are at the moment.

This article was written when the author was Head of Current Affairs at London Weekend Television. He is currently LWT's Director of Programmes.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Candour, Mr Callaghan

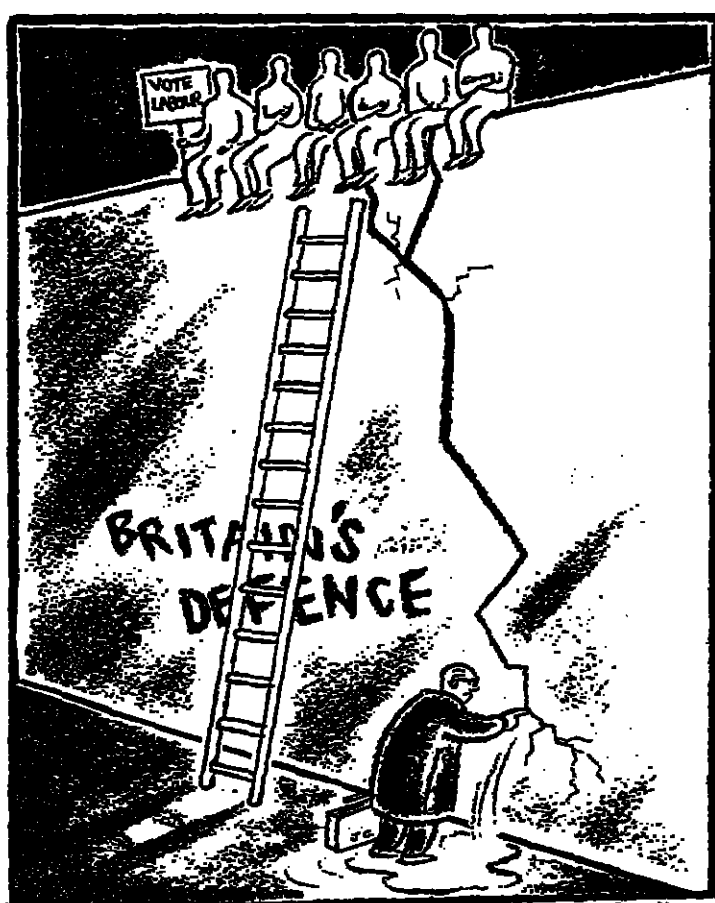
There is something exquisitely symbolic about the explosion in the Labour Party which followed Mr Callaghan's mild, calm, indirect and unsurprising comments on his party's defence policy. From left to right there was not a word about the policy; the only topic discussed was Jim's blowing of the gaff. I do not expect to see a better demonstration of the fact that even the dimmest member of the party (Mr Prescott, I presume) has by now realized that the policy is unlikely to commend itself to anybody in the country except those who cannot count up to 20 without taking their socks off. Certainly Mr Kinnock has realized it, but his assurances about the timing of a Labour government's closure of the US nuclear bases are no more than a gloss on his party's policy, which remains as unilateralist as it was before. But the episode gives me the opportunity to comment upon a closely parallel matter.

The Labour Party, it will be generally agreed, is composed very largely of human beings. Labour's defence policy will have to be defended, up and down the country, by these. How are they going to manage it? I cannot say. But I can ask, and in particular I want to ask eight men how they propose to square the circle.

We start, obviously, with Mr Kinnock himself with him there is little difficulty. He truly does believe that his party's defence policy is a sound, logical and fruitful one. He was, after all, a convinced supporter of unilateral disarmament for Britain long before there was any question of his becoming party leader, and there is no reason to suppose that he has since permitted any more sensible ideas on the subject to enter his head, for fear of what they might find there; he can hardly believe that it is better - that is, safer - for Britain to be weak rather than strong, nor that Nato will be anything but seriously damaged by Britain's defection, nor that Britain could long remain within the organization, nor that the kind of people who will crowd his back benches if he won the election would permit him the massive increase in conventional arms that he has promised, but the central plank of his platform is firm, and having no fully swallowed the camel but declared that he likes the taste, he will not find it hard when it comes to proclaiming a relish for gnats.

So much for the organ-grinder, now for his troupe. First to sit up and beg must, inevitably, be Mr Healey. I have been, more than once, rebuked by friends of his for the harshness of my comments upon him, and I envisage more such rebukes before I have finished this paragraph. But *corruptio optimi pessima*, and those who have no Latin are invited to look at the last two lines of Sonnet 94. For Healey's slow death of honour has in it the elements of real tragedy; he was a man who had greatness in him, and threw it away not from fear, not for gain, not through ambition, but because it slowly became easier to fall silent when others were lying than to tell the truth amid uproar.

Even if Denis were to decline office, he has sold off too many of



the heirlooms in the attic of his conscience. He will stump the country, come the election, preaching his party's unilateralism, and few - most of all the unilateralists - will believe him, take him seriously or respect him. And serve him right.

On Hattersley few words need be expended. I am quite certain that he would never, even to get his bottom on the government front bench, take all his clothes off, paint himself bright green and eat his grandmother. Whether his grandmother - who must know him better than I do - would be equally certain is another matter. Let us just say that though he might jib at cannibalism, he will not balk at unilateralism.

Next, I turn to one of the most interesting figures in all Labour politics: Gerald Kaufman. In plain English, he is a scoundrel with an engaging sense of humour, but anyone underestimating either his intelligence or his quite astounding capacity for hard work will sooner or later have a nasty surprise. He has three huge advantages over most of his colleagues: he is incapable of shame (unlike Hattersley and Healey), he is never on the defensive (unlike Kinnock), and he can generate limitless quantities of spurious indignation without ever giving the game away by giggling, let alone winking.

He will not dwell upon nuclear matters and such in the election campaign: he has no need to. But when he is obliged to answer questions on the subject, he will speak very rapidly for six minutes, making a blazing attack on the Tories' disgraceful neglect of our defences and commending Labour's policies in such forceful, ingenious and original terms that only impartial but unformed bystanders would be bound to conclude not only that Labour's

policy is a sound one, but that Kaufman himself believes in it. Now for another man who doesn't, but who, rather refreshingly, will not pretend he does. John Gifford has made clear, unequivocally and with scarcely a tremor in his voice, that his party's policy on defence is dangerous nonsense; invited by his seniors to shut up on the subject, he announced that he had every intention of continuing to proclaim the truth, and implied that he would do so even more loudly. I pause to point out the obvious; I could make a list (I rather think I shall, and publish it) of at least a hundred Labour candidates who agree entirely with him, but will not say so.

Next into the witness-box (which for convenience is sited in the dock) is Mr John Smith. As far as Labour politics goes, he is the very glass of fashion and the mould of form; modern, young for a politician of his rank, very effective, no doubt ambitious, and seriously talked of as a future leader of his party. He is not such a fool as to take the party's defence policy any more seriously than I do; what is he going to do about it?

I don't know the man personally, but all I have heard of him suggests that he would not be comfortable telling plain lies. But if the party is to survive and be taken seriously, men like that are indispensable; how is he going to maintain (as he must, should Labour be badly beaten) that the defence policy heaped them to lose, if he has spent the election posing as a supporter of it?

Six Labour MPs, six Labour candidates. Now for a man who is neither. Mind you, he used to be a Labour MP, but went on to greater things, like owning the *Daily Mirror*. The *Mirror's* voice

is less heeded these days than it once was, but it still cleaves loyalty to the Labour Party, in the past few months more strongly than in the earlier days of Mr Maxwell's ownership. So far, the paper's line on defence is one of sturdy condemnation of unilateralism; can the paper rat on that position?

At the moment, the *Mirror* is certainly trying to mouse on it; somebody has dreamed up the notion of Labour going to the country on a unilateralist programme but with a pledge to abandon it if a post-election referendum rejects it. Even Mr Kinnock is not so naive as to believe that that legless horse would run, and the *Mirror* will soon be trying to stand on its head with its feet on the ground (very bad for the sacroiliac); its history will not let it abandon Labour, but it will not let it abandon a nuclear defence for Britain either. Is even Mr Maxwell's celebrated agility up to the task before him?

There remains Jim, with more hopes, and crucial ones, resting on his shoulders than it is comfortable to think about. Mr Callaghan has many faults, and I have rarely been moved to conceal them. But a lack of patriotism is not among them. From his war service in the Navy, all the way up the greasy pole to Number Ten and beyond it to defeat, he has laboured for his country because of his love of it. Now he is retiring from politics, and he takes no part in the campaign and leave it at that.

But if he does not leave it at that, what is he, of all people, going to do about his party's defence policy? He has just made it plain that he doesn't believe in it; he surely despises those who drew it up, and those who lie about it; above all, he must fear for Britain if Labour should win and put it into effect. There are rumours, I imagine put about by his enemies in his own party, that he has made some kind of shoddy pact, by the terms of which he will be silent on the subject during the campaign; his remarks in the House of Commons would therefore be his last words until it is over. I do not believe that he has done any such thing, or that he would remain silent on such a crucial matter, though it is possible that he will content himself with a mild rebuke or two. Perhaps, but I doubt it. I believe he knows - how could he fail to know? - that his country's safety demands more from him than what he has just said, more than an occasional repetition of it. It demands no less than that he should tell the truth about his party's policy, and go on telling it, to his party's shame.

Jim is no closet Tory; he certainly thinks that a third Thatcher government would be a nightmare. But he certainly also thinks that there is nothing more important for Britain than its defence; except the watchman keep the city, the Lord waketh but in vain. Jim is not a man who, during his long career in politics, has often gone to extreme lengths to make himself unpopular. But he now has nothing to lose, and much to gain, from speaking up, and speaking the truth, and I think he will not fail the test.

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Wilfred Beckerman

Convalescente imaginaire

Before and after the Budget, the government and its supporters have been telling us that Britain has been transformed from the sick economy of Europe into a great success story. In doing so they have ignored a prodigious quantity of evidence that tells a different tale.

First the assertion that the growth of Britain's gap between 1982 and 1986 is well above that of other major economies. That ignores the fact that in 1980 and 1981 our gap fell, in absolute terms, for the first time in recent history - and by 3.5 per cent. In only two other countries (Germany and Italy) did gap fall in their recessions, and in each case by less than 0.5 per cent. So our recovery started from a much lower relative level.

The counterpart of this was that unemployment in Britain rose very much faster than in any other major country - by about 8 per cent between 1979 and 1984 compared with Germany (5 per cent), France (4) and Italy (3).

This was related to another area in which we also chalked up a top: the size of the fall in our share of world trade in manufactures. Between 1980 and 1985 it fell by 24 per cent, compared with 14 per cent for France, 6 per cent for Germany and none for Italy. There was a slight fall in the US share, a dramatic rise in the Japanese share, and no change in the share of the other OECD countries taken together.

It is true that total investment has been rising since 1981, but most of this can be attributed to investment in financial and other services. None of this will prevent a continued decline in our manufacturing competitiveness which, whatever one may say about the need to switch to other activities, is what we shall depend on if the longer term decline in our economic position vis-à-vis the rest of the world is to be reversed and unemployment substantially reduced.

The only apparent success story of the past few years is the sharp fall in the inflation rate, for which the government continually takes the credit. But is this the result of careful monetary restraint? Almost everybody, including the Governor of the Bank of England, has abandoned the monetarist explanation of events, which is not surprising given the fact that the money supply was not actually restricted as promised in the 1980 medium-term financial strategy.

Inflation has come down - in the industrialized world as a whole, not just Britain - largely because of the sharp fall in commodity prices. The government contributed only by adding to the over-valuation of sterling in 1980 through its interest rate policy and general deflationary stance. There is little doubt that

sterling would have risen anyway as a result of the second oil shock, but policy made it rise even more. This helped reduce the prices of imported commodities further, but only at the cost of making British manufactured goods more uncompetitive. It is the unwinding of our over-valued currency during the last year or so that is largely responsible for the resurgence of faster inflation.

Where do we go from here? The 1986 current foreign balance was bad enough, but we haven't seen anything yet. Even at current high level of unemployment, the non-oil visible balance of trade will continue to deteriorate and in a few years' time the oil balance will start moving into increasing deficit. Within a few years our total current deficit could reach alarming proportions. There is no way that this can be met by the much-vaunted expansion of net earnings from services which, in the decade to 1984, rose in volume terms by only 0.5 per cent a year, compared to net oil visible exports of 2 per cent a year.

If we are to meet rising external deficits by borrowing (i.e. running down overseas net assets) we cannot do so with the impunity of the US economy, whose special circumstances enable it to ignore its net international debtor position far more easily than can ordinary small economies, such as Britain's. So what will we do? One solution is to deflate the economy and raise unemployment yet further (perhaps changing the definition a bit more). There would be no chance of growth at the rate needed to make substantial inroads into the current level of unemployment.

Alternatively, we may have to let the exchange rate fall substantially, thereby setting off faster inflation, in which case bang goes the government's one great (alleged) success story.

Meanwhile, although Mrs Thatcher's rejuvenating medicines (privatization, docile trade unions, financial liberalization) may be having the effects which are claimed for them, skills are being eroded, higher education and scientific advance is being crippled, and we will have lost even more of our world markets.

Of course prognosis in economics is usually as hazardous as in medicine. I fervently hope that the government's cures do work. But meanwhile one needs rather more evidence that the patient is really on the way to becoming a new man. To decide, in the face of many unfavourable symptoms, that everything is going well just because he has regained consciousness and is eating much more than when he was in a coma, is somewhat premature. And who knocked him out in the first place? The author is a fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Philip Howard

Middle-Earth revisited

In a house in North Oxford lived a Professor of English. In 1937 he published a children's book that became essential bedtime reading for the offspring of the middle-class intelligentsia, and grew into an international cult of fantasy literature for the adults and almost-adults of the flower power Sixties. It introduced into the language such mystical slogans as "Frodo lives" and "Come to Middle-Earth".

The fiftieth anniversary of the publication of *The Hobbit* is being celebrated with new editions and works of fantasy scholarship into the private mythology and language that Tolkien created. Thousands of Hobbit lovers are going to "a multi-faceted celebration" organized by the Mythopoeic Society at Marquette University, Milwaukee: the Hobbit cult, although it stretches from Japan to Peru, took firmest root in the universities of the United States, perhaps because they are more childish there.

It started the wave of fantasy books and films such as *Star Wars* about heroic battles between the forces of good and evil, or at any time nice and nasty. For a time conscientious literary editors considered introducing a new category of genre: reviewing in addition to science fiction to cope with the flood of fantasy which Tolkien inaugurated. It has somewhat abated now, but the Tolkien industry is still extraordinary, with vast gazetteers to the names of Middle-Earth from Arwen to Winterfirth, and books of dense scholarship tracing the roots of *The Lord of the Rings*, with chapters entitled "Frodo and Knossos" and "Le Morte Frodo".

It is time for a reassessment, as literary editors say on these occasions, or when faced with the necessity to bang out a column for their exigent Masters. Before embarking on mine I waited impatiently for the publication of parts two and three of *The Lord of the Rings*, chanted the verses and annotated the books in pencil with what seemed appropriate tags at the time:

*Couronnés de thym et de marjolaine
Les Elfes joyeux dansent sur la plaine.*

and even then thought the trilogy started better than it finished.

My own reassessment, for what it is worth, is that *The Hobbit* is Tolkien's one flawless masterpiece. The posthumous publications of the Tolkien industry, such as *The Silmarillion*, I cannot be bothered with; and I wonder whether its meticulous author would really have wanted them published. The drawings are Second Division, and better of dragons and trees than humanoids.

The Hobbits themselves idealize Tolkien's view of the English character: cosy and unambitious and (in aspiration) unheroic creatures, threatened by the growth of subtopia, bureaucracy, journalism, the working class, and industrialization. Those who heard the growing *Lord of the Rings* read out chapter by chapter in the months after the fall of France say they found it as relevant, as stern, and as tonic as Churchill's blood, sweat and tears. The world conspiring and darkness coagulating from the land of Mordor grew out of the politics of the Thirties.

So full of shapes is fancy, that it alone is high fantastical. Fantasy is fun, and he is a dry stick who has no room for it in his life. I note that these days I prefer my fantasy from Homer and Apuleius, Spenser or Tennyson, or *The Hobbit*, or Kipling to Hobbits. To see life generally as a perpetual struggle between the nice Powers of Light and the nasty Powers of Darkness is Manichaeism: no doubt a comfort to those who need the crutch of an invisible and invulnerable team of good guys to face life, but not a sensible or truthful way of getting on with the business of living.

Real life is not a business of black and white, but of making the best of a very human business. It is fanatics on all sides of left and right who believe we have to fight evil empires at Armageddon. It is noticeable that the humans in Tolkien are unconvincing, and the female humans non-existent. *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* are marvellous bed-time readings for suburban kids, remarkable poetic creations, and among the most influential books of our generation. I am delighted to have read them again. But they are not sensible scriptures on which to base one's life and morality. Nor nice, or at least twice, Hobbit call, silly. Very.



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THE ALLIANCE AS ADVERSARY

The onward march of the SDP/Liberal Alliance since its election re-launch at the Barbican in January and its convincing victories at Greenwich and Truro is now clearly reflected in the opinion polls. It poses considerable problems not just for Labour, which sees its more detachable voters slipping away to the Alliance, but for the Conservative Government, which now faces the formidable problem of fighting on two fronts.

The Conservative Central Council meeting in Torquay at the weekend reflected Tory disquiet at the prospect. In the 1983 election Alliance candidates ran second to Conservative candidates in 263 constituencies, while they were runners-up in only 49 held by Labour.

It was understandable, then, that Mrs Thatcher and her ministers should have concentrated their fire — and Mr Tebbit his venom — on the Alliance and sought to demonstrate the similarity between the programmes and approach of the Alliance and Labour parties. This week the Conservatives plan to dwell on the Lib-Lab pact, signed 10 years ago to-day, which enabled the crumbling Callaghan government to remain in power.

But the Tories are on the horns of a dilemma. It could prove a tactical mistake for them to attack the Alliance at all.

Certainly, it would be galling for Mrs Thatcher and her ministers to have beaten off the old Labour enemy, only to see Mr Kinnoch slip into power by a ladder held up to the back window of Number Ten by Mr Steel and Dr Owen. This would be the likely outcome of any further Alliance revival. For the more

votes gained by the Alliance, the smaller the proportion of votes required by the Labour Party to win a majority.

For the time being, the Alliance parties appear to be attracting votes from an increasingly demoralized Labour Party. But this is not the advantage to the Tories it might seem. So long as votes are simply transferred directly from Labour to the Alliance parties, cries from the Conservative Party about the Alliance letting Labour in by the back door will carry little conviction. If a vote for the Alliance puts Labour in, the innocent bystander asks, what happened in Greenwich? Surely a vote for the Alliance put the Alliance in.

While the Conservatives may be overjoyed to see Labour's vote reduced, they cannot afford to let it fall too far. It was, after all, the split in the anti-Conservative vote between Labour and the Alliance in 1983 that gave Mrs Thatcher such a huge majority. If Labour's decline becomes too rapid, then the Alliance begins to look a far more credible political force.

In that event, it begins to attract the votes of those who had previously assumed that a vote for the Alliance was wasted. The result could be a depletion of Conservative votes as, for example, those who would like to see the Conservatives win but who have misgivings about a Tory landslide, cast their votes for the Alliance.

It is always easiest for a party of the centre, or a party perceived to be so, to start a bandwagon rolling. The efforts of Mr Tebbit and his colleagues this weekend to brand the SDP and Liberals parties of the Left, the "Labour

Party in exile", reflect their concern to stop it before it starts.

The wisdom of such tactics, however, must be questionable. The Alliance thrives on publicity. Simply getting noticed is one of its biggest problems. The Conservatives may, therefore, be doing their new opponents a great service by their all-out assault on the Alliance. The argument that full frontal attack has done for the Labour Party and should be tried again is hard to sustain. Labour is being sunk, not by what Mr Tebbit and his team have said about it, but by its own mistakes.

Similar misgivings could be voiced about the Government's planned campaign against the ancient Lib-Lab pact. Millions of voters at the next election were barely into their teens when Mr James Callaghan was last Prime Minister. They know not of the Lib-Lab pact, neither are they likely to care.

Above all, perhaps, it is questionable how many people vote for the Alliance parties because of their policies at all. If the Conservative Party thinks it wise to mount a high-profile attack on the Alliance, it should perhaps focus on the muddle and inconsistencies in their programme and pronouncements — on defence, on nuclear power, on mortgage tax relief and on the costing of their borrowing and spending plans.

The chief advantage of the Alliance as the next election approaches is that it is perceived as something new in an age when advertisers have taught us to believe that new necessarily means better. The Tories do not need to take us back 10 years to demonstrate that it does not.

FINE GAEL'S BOLD CHOICE

Parliamentary representatives of Fine Gael who gathered in Dublin on Saturday to pick a successor to Dr Garret FitzGerald, made a bold choice. The new leader of the second largest party in the Irish parliament, Mr Alan Dukes, is clearly identified with Dr FitzGerald — and that is not necessarily an advantage in the present political circumstances of the Republic.

Dr FitzGerald lost the last election to Mr Charles Haughey's Fianna Fail by dropping 17 seats as his party took the blame for the country's economic troubles. As well as making only sluggish progress in improving the economy, Dr FitzGerald is remembered as an architect of the Hillsborough Agreement and as the loser of several battles to secularize Irish law.

The choice of Mr Dukes suggests that Fine Gael will stick to the course mapped out by Dr FitzGerald. He staked his place in his country's history on the gamble that certain fundamental changes needed to be made against the grain of political habit and common wisdom which would, in the end, win a constituency of support. They included a shift from senti-

mental Republicanism towards gradualist nationalism, moving the Roman Catholic Church away from the centre of social and family law, and in general "forgetting" civil war divisions. There seems no reason to suppose that Mr Dukes plans to deviate very far from these ideals.

Alan Dukes symbolizes the arrival in power of a political generation which has been formed in a world very different from that which shaped Mr Haughey, Dr FitzGerald and Mr Des O'Malley, leader of the new Progressive Democrats. Ireland's place in the European agricultural economy is now critical to its economic prospects and performance. Almost two decades of murder and misery in Northern Ireland have posed new questions about the ends and means of nationalism. Ireland is subject to a rate of demographic change unknown in the earlier years of this century. As far as qualifications matter, Mr Dukes' work in Brussels and his grounding in economics seem to suit the times well enough.

Fine Gael also needs a strategist. Dr FitzGerald's early years at the head of his party were spent turning a

declining organization into one which was once again capable of challenging the traditional hegemony of Fianna Fail. Mr Dukes looks equally well cut out for this task, which must now be started all over again.

Anglo-Irish relations have reached an interesting juncture. The trickiest items on the agenda have been shelved until after the British general election. But a number of the key individuals who put together the Hillsborough Agreement are already moving or leaving, and the election, when it comes, may — at the least — bring a new British Secretary of State in the North.

In the Republic there are a number of unknown quantities, chief of which is the staying power of the Fianna Fail government. Mr Haughey's plans for London-Dublin relations and for the Hillsborough Agreement in particular remain vague. None the less, the best prescription for the Hillsborough Agreement is a determination to build upon existing foundations rather than any attempt to go back to the drawing-board. The promotion of Mr Dukes to a leading role in Irish politics makes this more likely.

AN ENGLISHMAN ABROAD

If Mr John Fleming is not back in this country by the end of this week, the public will start to ask why — and with good reason. It is now seven months since he arrived in the United States, from Spain via Costa Rica, during which time he has languished at an immigration detention camp in Florida.

This is unsatisfactory for Scotland Yard who would like him to return to Britain to help with their inquiries into the £26m Brinks-Mat armed robbery at Heathrow Airport more than three years ago. It is also, no doubt, unsatisfactory for Mr Fleming, who was ruled an "excludable alien" by a US immigration judge in January.

Since then he has continued his attempts to find another country he can go to — while Britain has done its best to persuade other governments to say "no". Last week, having reached (so it seemed) the end of the road, he was finally being deported back to Britain, when he was dramatically taken off the aircraft after some smart last-minute footwork by his lawyers. A judge subsequently suspended his deportation for a week while the validity of his Venezuelan visa was explored.

The issue is not as simple as it sounds. The police have not officially applied for Mr Fleming's extradition because

they lack sufficient evidence to mount a *prima facie* case against him — as required by United States law. Nor can they complain about this, since Britain applies similar conditions — and has indeed upset other governments over the years by strictly adhering to them.

Scotland Yard could ask the Americans for permission to question Mr Fleming over there — a request which would probably be granted. But Mr Fleming could equally refuse to answer them — invoking the Fifth Amendment, of which so much has been heard during the Irangate investigations on Capitol Hill.

In theory this is all very proper. But does it serve the cause of justice? Human rights is a glorious cause. The principle that one country should protect a person who is wanted by another on no more convincing evidence than suspicion, is laudable. There are governments in all continents where the quality of justice is less than five-star, and to whose merits one would hesitate to entrust anyone. But this is not one of them.

Nor is Mr Fleming sought for questioning over an offence which was in any way political. The Brinks-Mat crime was inspired by nothing more than human greed. If by

some chance he finds another haven which will save him from returning to this country, this will be very hard to understand.

In recent years Britain has refined its extradition arrangements with a number of friendly countries, including the United States. No longer, for instance, can IRA terrorists who are wanted for serious crimes claim political motivation to escape extradition from America. But the present position is not yet satisfactory.

The Criminal Justice Bill, now nearing the end of its committee stage, contains a provision for softening this country's legal requirement before extraditing wanted men abroad. On the assumption that this is reciprocated through bilateral agreements, the task for police in such cases could be eased (if and when the bill becomes law).

Extradition is a difficult and sensitive area, in which individual rights must be protected. But between countries like Britain and the United States or those within the European Community, some greater flexibility should be possible. The present comedy being enacted in Miami reflects badly on the law in either country and does the cause of justice little good.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Incentive missing in the Budget

From Lord Brockton
Sir, I believe that the Government has missed an excellent opportunity, particularly in view of the fact that an election is forthcoming, to rectify several of our more serious problems facing the country, both economic and social.

I believe any government, of any colour, has an in-built fear of seriously altering our tax structure because the bureaucrats require absolute proof that the new structure will increase, not decrease, the revenue. This dilemma is well known. Real change can only be brought about by courageous leadership which relies on judgement, not just mathematical proof. President Reagan has come to this conclusion with his new tax structure.

I have good grounds for believing that a basic rate of tax of 10 per cent up to £10,000 would be self-financing and indeed benefit this country and its people considerably. My reasons are as follows: 1. My area of south Hertfordshire is, relatively speaking, affluent and highly populated, but I find it extremely difficult to get people to work at the lower end of the pay scale because the financial benefits of being in employment are not great enough. A 10 per cent tax rate would immediately rectify this.

2. It is very difficult for the young to save on their starting salaries at the present basic rate of tax. It is morally hard to justify taking nearly one third of their earnings away from them.

3. Unless a job that is offered to an unemployed person is enjoyable, that person normally tends to take unemployment pay. This appears the lesser of the two evils and the net income is not that much different anyway. A low tax would widen the differential and make any employment a better alternative.

4. If young people in this country have little chance of getting started on the ladder to success, then not only does the country suffer economically, but the social and class divides of the "haves" and "have nots" are further accentuated. This must be stopped and a low tax rate would turn the tide.

5. I personally know of many people who draw unemployment pay but work also. To me the most common professions seem to be building, decorating, vehicle maintenance and taxi-driving. I am absolutely sure that this occurs right the way across the country and is increasing year by year.

If the tax rate was 10 per cent it would pose a better alternative than risking prosecution for fraudulent claiming of unemployment pay and most would elect to pay the tax. We would then find unemployment dropping drastically, the number of taxpayers (and I believe revenue) would increase and the incentive to work would begin to return to those who have been out of work for far too long.

6. Lastly, the saving to the country in terms of unemployment pay would be enormous.

Thus, by one simple measure some of the most deep-rooted economic and social ills of this country would be removed, but I am not sure that any leader has the true courage necessary to stand by their convictions and not be swayed by bureaucrats who can only exist using proven figures. Yours faithfully, BROCKETT, Brockett Hall, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, March 19.

Sharing alike

From Mr T. R. Savage
Sir, The Government's claim to have created a Britain of share-owners was borne out graphically in my household today. Seeing a copy of *The Times* on an inside sill our window cleaner asked, somewhat diffidently, if he could borrow it to see how his newly acquired shares were doing. He duly spent several minutes scanning the City pages with keen interest while he drank his coffee and ate his biscuits before returning to his appointed task, evidently well satisfied. Yours faithfully, T. R. SAVAGE, Culver Lodge, 23 George Lane, Plymouth St Maurice, Plymouth, Devon, March 8.

'Polarisation' rules

From the Chairman of the British Insurance Brokers' Association
Sir, Contrary to the assertion in the letter (March 19) from Lord Bruce-Gardyne, of the TSB, the Securities and Investment Board's "polarisation" proposals do not debar banks or building societies from fulfilling any statutory obligation. They will, however, require that a branch act in one of two ways.

It will be able to act either as an independent intermediary, and thereby the agent of the customer, recommending the products best suited to him from across the market (with the sole exception of its own group products, unless they are demonstrably better than others available), or it will be restricted to selling solely the products of its own group.

SIB rules do not require banks to take the latter course, which is the assumption in Lord Bruce-Gardyne's letter, but leave each group free to choose its own route. Far from creating "consumer bewilderment", the prime purpose of polarisation is specifically to remove any confusion in the customer's mind as to whether the bank is offering genuinely independent advice or acting as salesman for its own products.

If a branch manager in a group which has taken the "salesman" route believes that his own products are not suited to the customer, he can, and should, refer that customer to an independent intermediary company for wider advice. That intermediary may be within the same group of companies.

As regards commission disclosure, the independent intermediary will have to disclose to the customer either the actual commission or, if he is recommending the product of a company subject to an approved commissions agreement, that the commission is within maximum limits. If the customer asks the actual amount of the commission then the intermediary must tell him.

I am, incidentally, not aware that it is the current practice of banks to tell their customers the actual commission that they receive on the life policies they sell. Yours faithfully, A. V. ALEXANDER, Chairman, The British Insurance Brokers' Association, BIRBA House, 14 Bevis Marks, EC3, March 20.

Ferry disaster

From Mr Tristram Haupe
Sir, Your leader of March 16 about the Zebrugga disaster argues that though "ferries, ideally, should be fast, inexpensive and efficient", nevertheless "public safety cannot be subordinated to any of these aims".

Yes it can, Sir. It regularly is. It has to be. Coaches, for instance (already the safest way of travelling by road), would be even safer if speed-governed to 50 mph and safer yet at 40 mph. If speed limits on the road from London to Dover were halved, this would save more lives per passenger-mile for motorists than what is being proposed for ferries.

The cost, in terms of delay, would be comparable. And car-owners can already purchase greater protection, at less cost, through optional safety features available with some cars than modifications to the ferries could offer. The choice is left to them. If public demand for safer, costlier, slower ferries becomes apparent, operators are free to profit through meeting it.

Engineering (Limited) and its subsidiaries

While women form the minority of our employees at present, I am glad to report a steady increase in the number and range of jobs filled successfully by females at all levels in our company, from professional and managerial to skilled and unskilled shipyard and engineering trades.

All are paid the rate for the job. It is also the case that girls are increasingly pushing many boys into second place, or lower, among our graduate and apprentice trainees. This is encouraging and healthy competition.

Let us be sure we concentrate our energies on real discrimination, that sadly does exist, rather than on inventing cases that cannot make sense but do bring the cause of equality of treatment into dispute. Yours faithfully, RODNEY LEACH, Chief Executive and Managing Director, Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria.

Women at work

From the Chief Executive of Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited
Sir, In "A woeful day for the working woman" (March 14) Kate Brown reviewed the background to the recent Court of Appeal rejection of a claim that a castron cook in our Cammell Laird subsidiary at Birkenhead should be paid the same cash wages as her male (or female) colleagues employed in a range of shipyard trades.

Anyone who has ever participated in industrial negotiations knows that fringe benefits such as free canteen meals, paid holidays, sick pay, etc. which have a finite cost, are all recognised as important matters for negotiation. Differences, as in this case, are usually the result of differing priorities accorded to different items by those negotiating for the various bargaining groups. Whatever may be the case elsewhere, these are certainly not organised along male or female lines in VSEL (Vickers Shipbuilding and

Classifying bees as pests

From Dr H. R. C. Riches
Sir, In a consultation Green Paper published in December, 1986 (*Air Pollution Control in Great Britain*) the Department of the Environment invited views by March 10 on various proposals, one of which is that section 74 of the Public Health Act 1961 should be extended to permit local authorities to control urban pests (such as bees, flies, wasps or cockroaches) by giving them an order-making power to add locally specified animals, birds and insects to the list of birds that can now be controlled.

It is also proposed to amend part III of the Public Health Act 1936 to give local authorities the power to deal with the nuisance caused by bees.

My association deplores these proposals, which have such serious implications for honey bees and other wild bees, which are invaluable pollinators. Modern farming practices, in which hedgerows and trees are removed, pastures ploughed, and herbicides and pesticides used liberally, already jeopardise the survival of bees and disturb the ecology of the countryside. It now appears that these beneficial insects are also to be threatened by local authorities.

Despite the serious implications of these proposals your readers may be surprised to learn that my association, which is the largest organization of beekeepers in the United Kingdom, has not been invited to comment on the Green Paper. We learnt of its existence purely by chance.

Perhaps your readers will be even more surprised by the bizarre ambivalence of the Environment Secretary, who wrote to one of our constituent county associations four weeks ago on another matter and stated that:

"The Government fully recognizes the importance of beekeeping both for the pollination of crops and for the production of honey. For that reason it puts considerable effort into safeguarding the health of bees through its strict insecticide controls and through the four brood inspections and general advice provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In these ways the Government makes a positive contribution to the bee sector which I think demonstrates our continuing concern about its wellbeing."

I find it impossible to reconcile that laudable statement with the proposal to categorize bees as pests. Yours faithfully, H. R. C. RICHES (President, British Beekeepers Association), 2 South Approach, Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex.

Tactical voting

From Mr Wyndham Woodward
Sir, If the main parties object to tactical voting they should allow some form of transferable voting instead. Greenwich is not the only place where thousands of voters would prefer to be governed from the centre by a coalition in which present policies of right or left could be restrained by moderation from the centre.

But whatever party or combination was the next election voters would continue to be very strongly unemployed despite policies so far attempted or planned. Politicians do not seem to have sufficiently grasped the fact that in modern industry a large increase in productivity leads to little decrease in unemployment.

This can only be achieved by common agreement that it is better for five men, say, to work four days a week than for one of them to work for none. Work-sharing should be very strongly encouraged, especially among women, many of whom would welcome a two and a half-day week. In fact for the benefit of many families it would be good for married couples to be persuaded by tax disincentives not to work more than eight days between them.

Surely we should move towards a society where workers perhaps earn less money but are compensated by more pleasurable leisure time. Yours truly, WYNDHAM WOODWARD, Hares Farm, Sparreny Lane, Great Sampford, Saffron Walden, Essex.

R & D shortfall

From Mr Brian Gant
Sir, The correspondence on the inadequate level of research and development (R & D) in the UK has failed to mention its importance for our vital raw material: our children.

I spent part of yesterday morning in a primary school with a class working with great enthusiasm on the problems arising from the use of microcomputers to control a variety of devices, from model lighthouses to burglar alarms.

I spent the afternoon with a group of primary school teachers faced with the problem that in order to introduce this work to their pupils they had to obtain the equipment: about £200 would equip each school handsomely.

Our solution was to see if we could get by on about £20 per school to get started and to ask the teachers to give up more of their own time to assemble parts kits themselves, in addition to the time spent teaching themselves this new material.

One teacher, faced with the difficulty of obtaining even £20, proposes to buy the kit himself. Yours faithfully, BRIAN GANT, College of St Mark & St John, Science Department, Derriford Road, Plymouth, Devon, March 7.

ON THIS DAY

MARCH 23 1929

Four horses this century have won the Grand National at 100-1, the most recent Foinavon in 1967. The first was Tipperary Tim in 1928, when only two finished from a field of 42. In Gregalach's year the field was the biggest ever.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

VICTORY OF GREGALACH

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

The new season which was begun at Lincoln on Monday has already made itself famous. The Lincolnshire Handicap and the Grand National have each been won by a 100 to 1 chance. Elton won the Lincolnshire Handicap at those odds, and then yesterday Gregalach won the Grand National at Aintree at the same odds. Further, each horse was owned by a lady. These two things have never happened before and, in view of the odds, I hope that they will never happen again.

And now let me give the actual result of the race. Mrs M. A. Gemmell's seven-year-old Gregalach won by six lengths from Easter Hero, with Richmond II, a hand third. Maleny's Belle was fourth. The winner was trained by T. Leader, a brother of H. Leader who trained the Lincolnshire winner, and ridden by R. Everett, who was until recently an amateur rider. T. Leader had won the race before with Sprig, who was in yesterday's race. There were 66 runners. The winner started at 100 to 1, the second at 9 to 1, and the third at 40 to 1. The going, although not so heavy as on the previous day, was still rather heavy. The conditions above ground were magnificent, and the light as perfect as anyone could desire. Indeed, there has been no such clearness at Aintree on Grand National day since Shamus Begall won in 1921. The field was made up as generally anticipated, but, contrary to general belief, the whole field were able to be started in one line. Indeed there was room for another dozen at the start. It is not possible to describe the beauty of the scene as the whole crowd dashed away to the first fence, the varied colours lighted up by the bright sunshine. All the lot were over the first fence, led, I think, by Ballyhaunwood. At the next fence, I am told, there was one fall, but I never saw it. So far so good, but tragedy was to come almost at once. At a third fence — an open ditch — a horse refused and ran down the fence just as Easter Hero had done at the Canal Turn a year ago. At once 10 or more horses were in trouble and slipped into the ditch or had to be pulled up. Clever horses such as Easter Hero have long memories, and many people wondered whether he would refuse at the Canal Turn as he had a year ago. No such thing happened.

Later Lloydie came along, having finally been got over the third fence. K.C.B. came down at the Chair fence on the race-course, and I thought Billy Barton came down at the fence before the water, where Tipperary Tim stuck on the top and could not get backwards or forwards. I am told that Billy Barton, with Bright's Boy, was knocked over at the Canal Turn by a loose horse. We must now turn back to the leaders as they go out into the country the second time.

At the fence after Valentine's Richmond II almost came down, but Stott made a wonderful recovery. So far as I could see, however, Richmond II in his mistake interfered with Sandy Hook and brought him down. Mr Hull's horse was going very well at the time and might well have won. Richmond II, now chased Easter Hero, and for a moment it seemed as if they would have the finish to themselves, when suddenly the whole aspect was changed. Gregalach came from the second group up to the leaders at a great speed and the race was soon over. Two fences from home he had overcome Easter Hero and Richmond II, and although he was tired, he was always winning on the Flat. Mrs Gemmell bought the winner a year ago from Mr Laiffere, a patron of Couthway's stable. Others can say what they like, but I hope the conditions of the race will never be altered. The Grand National is still the Grand National.

Fields for scope

From Mr George Scales
Sir, As a farmer in 1948, I took a wager of 10s (50p) that I could carry a sack of wheat from the 'harvest field' to the Peldon Rose (Colchester), a distance of some 300 yards, with the 24-year-old vicar's son sitting on the sack. The bet was lost at about the half-way stage, when we fell into the roadside ditch.

In that era, every farmer I knew did his share of the humping. Yours truly, GEORGE SCALES, Cobblers Pieces, Abbs Roding, Ongar, Essex, March 14.

Period return

From Mrs Sarah Cardeve
Sir, On returning to his old school yesterday after a long absence my husband's ex-English master returned to him a Gurkha kukri knife which had been confiscated from his elder brother while on Combined Cadet Force camp 24 years ago.

Is this the longest school confiscation on record? Yours, SARAH CARDEVE, 26 Great Lane, Greetham, Leicestershire, March 17.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

THEATRE

LONDON

★ **THE AMEN CORNER**: Transfer from the Theatre of James Baldwin's powerful drama of a Harlem preacher facing revolt in congregation and family. Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 (01-437 3866). Tue: 7.30pm, Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 3.30pm. Mainstage Wed 3.30pm, Sat 4.30pm, Sun 2.30pm.

★ **ANATOLI**: Schlitzler's bitter-sweet world-view scenes in the life of a Viennese philosopher. Gate Theatre Club, Prince Albert, 11 Pembroke Road, London W11 (01-229 0708). Tue: 7.30pm, Fri and Sat 7.30-9.50pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **THE ARKLEY BARNET SHOW**: Dr Evadne Hinge and Dame Hilda Bricket present their refined musical and ballet and band. Last week. Comedy Theatre, Paton Street, London SW1 (01-930 2578). Tue: 7.30pm, Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 3.30pm. Mainstage Wed 3.30pm, Sat 4.30pm, Sun 2.30pm.

★ **DANTON'S DEATH**: The Rude Mechanicals continue their German season with Danton's death scene from the French Revolution. Young Vic Studio Theatre, 66 The Cut, London SE1 (01-928 6363). Tue: 7.30pm, Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **THE HENRIEYS**: Michael Boydon's impressive productions of Shakespeare's Henry plays, with Michael Pennington as Prince Henry and Henry V, and John Woodvine as Falstaff. Old Vic, Waterloo Road, London SE1 (01-928 7616). Tue: 7.30pm, Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **THE HOUSE OF BERNARDO ALBA**: Glenda Jackson and Joan Plowright in Lorca's grrn drama of female sexual frustration. A soft centre weakens the impact of the play. Globe Theatre, Bankside, London SE1 (01-437 3667). Tue: 7.30pm, Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **KATHIE AND THE HIPPOCAMPUS**: The uses of fantasy in a travel-writer's diary. Award-winner from Edinburgh by the Parvian Mario Vargas Llosa. Last week. Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London N1 (01-359 4404). Tue: 7.30pm, Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **MARCH OF THE FALSETTOS**: Last preview night of the zippy, witty musical by William Finn concerning the home life of New York bisexuals. Albert Theatre, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-336 3878). Tue: 7.30pm, Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **WONDERFUL TOWN**: Marvellous Maureen Lipman in Bernstein's zippy musical. Last week. Queens Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 (01-734 0120/1155/7). Tue: 7.30pm, Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **YERMA**: Juliet Stevenson plays the childless heroine in Lorca's startling tragedy. National Theatre (Cottesloe), South Bank, London SE1 (01-328 2222). Tue: 7.30pm, Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **LONG RUNNERS**: ★ The Business of Murder: Mayfair Theatre (01-629 3038). ★ Cast: New London Theatre (01-405 0072). ★ The House of Bernard Alba: Mayfair Theatre (01-629 3038). ★ Cast: New London Theatre (01-405 0072). ★ The House of Bernard Alba: Mayfair Theatre (01-629 3038). ★ Cast: New London Theatre (01-405 0072).

★ **OUT OF TOWN**

★ **BOLTON**: ★ Black Star New play by David Pownall about the first great black actor, meeting prejudice and censorship on his path to stardom. Octagon Theatre, Howell Court, South (020 20681). Mon-Sat 7.30-9.50pm, Tue-Sat 4.30-6.30pm, until April 4.

★ **LEEDS**: ★ Previews: Philip Voss plays the colonial newspaper tycoon in a famous tale of Fleet Street. Playhouse Theatre, Calverley Road (0322 42211). Mon and Tues 7.30pm, Wed-Sat 7.30-9.50pm, until April 4.

★ **MANCHESTER**: ★ The Alchemist: Ben Jonson's sharp comedy of dupes and swindlers in Jacobean London. Royal Exchange Theatre, Cross Street (01-633 9833). Mon-Sat 7.30-9.50pm, Tue-Sat 4.30-6.30pm, until March 28.

★ **MANCHESTER**: ★ My Mother Said I Never Should: Charlotte Keatley's four generations of women tangling up their children in knots of love and sorrow. Well worth seeing. Contact Theatre, Oxford Road (061 1015pm). Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **SHEFFIELD**: ★ The Heat of the Day: Elizabeth Bowen's atmospheric novel of war-torn London adapted and staged by Shared Experience. Crucible Studio Theatre, 55 Norfolk Street (0742 769222). Mon-Sat 7.30pm, until March 28.

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FILMS

★ **Also on national release**

★ **CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD**: Polished version of the Broadway play, with William Hurt as the teacher of deaf adolescents emotionally involved with a former pupil (Marlee Matlin). Nominated for five Oscars (113 min). Cannon Bayview (01-229 4149). Progs 2.30, 5.15, 8.15, 10.30pm. Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **THE COLOR OF MONEY**: (15): Paul Newman returns to the pool table in a belated sequel to The Hustler. Martin Scorsese works hard whipping up excitement as Fast Eddie Nelson tries to get back into the game, spurred by jealousy of a young prodigy played by Tom Cruise (113 min). Cannon Bayview (01-229 4149). Progs 2.30, 5.15, 8.15, 10.30pm. Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **COME AND SEE**: (15): Powerful Soviet film about Nazi atrocities in Belarusia directed by Elem Klimov. With Alexei Kravchenko as the teenager wandering through a nightmare of blood and bullets (142 min). Cannon Bayview (01-229 4149). Progs 2.30, 5.15, 8.15, 10.30pm. Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **DIET FOR ONE**: (15): Julie Andrews leads both the violin and emotional drama in Tom Kempinski's adaptation of his famous play about a musician struck down by multiple sclerosis (107 min). Cannon Bayview (01-229 4149). Progs 2.30, 5.15, 8.15, 10.30pm. Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **NAME OF THE ROSE**: (18): A documentary-style treatment of New York's middle-class, four generations of women tangling up their children in knots of love and sorrow. Well worth seeing. Contact Theatre, Oxford Road (061 1015pm). Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

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The Red Hodgehog was a Viennese restaurant much patronized by Brahms, seen above in his old age and in his youth. Although the restaurant was a comfortable and unassuming place, Brahms always avoided the main dining room as he did not wish to be stared at by the crones. Instead he used the small room at the back which was really intended for a humbler class of patron. All of which is enough excuse for calling the new South Bank, launching concert series at the Red Hodgehog. The concert takes place in the Queen Elizabeth Hall on Tuesdays at 1.10pm, each programme lasting approximately 45 minutes. A major

Brhams work will be heard at each of the six concerts, starting tomorrow with the Piano Quintet played by the Allegri Quartet with Rian de Waal. The C minor String Quartet follows on March 31, the Clarinet Quintet with James Campbell on April 7, the Piano Quartet Op 60 on April 14, the String Sextet Op 111 on April 21 and finally the String Sextet Op 36 on April 28. Haydn, Schubert, Strauss and Stravinsky are also represented. Not only music is on offer. Ordinary tickets cost £2.50 but for £25.25 you can also have a light lunch. Westphalian kum with Austrian bread and a glass of Tokay.

★ **STAND BY ME**: (15): The adventures of four small-town adolescent boys in the summer of 1959. Based on Stephen King's short novel, The Body, the film has a soundtrack decorated with period pop tunes. Directed by Rob Reiner (88 min). Cannon Bayview (01-229 4149). Progs 2.05, 4.25, 6.40, 8.00, 10.00. Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **WORKING GIRLS**: (18): A documentary-style treatment of New York's middle-class, four generations of women tangling up their children in knots of love and sorrow. Well worth seeing. Contact Theatre, Oxford Road (061 1015pm). Sat 1.15-1.45pm, Sun 2.15-4.45pm, until March 28.

★ **LEONARDO LUNCE**: The Leonardo Ensemble under Peter Lee-Cox performs Handel's Esther Overture and his Silex Wand fantasia for soprano (Tracey Chadwell), two oboes, strings, and continuo. St Anne and St Agnes, Gresham Street, London W1 (01-789 2677). 1.10-1.50pm, free.

★ **ARADIANE AUF MAXOS**: Gunders Janowitz takes over in the title role of Jean-Louis Martinoty's whimsical Strauss production: Edith Grubers Zerknetta and Ann Murray's Composer are performances worth queuing for. Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-249 1055). 7.30-10.20pm, £2-5.40.

★ **RIQUETTES**: Puppets rule the puppet-masters in Opera 8's new touring production, still going strong. Charing Theatre, Preston, Lancashire (0772 58855). 7.30-10.30pm, £3.50-6.50.

★ **TELEVISION TOP 10**

National top ten television programmes in the week ending March 15:

★ **CONCERTS**

★ **LUNCHTIME**

★ **JAZZ**

★ **ROCK**

★ **TELEVISION TOP 10**

★ **TELEVISION TOP 10**

DANCE

★ **PAULINE DANIELS**: Dutch soloist of rare quality brings a new programme, including dances by Hans van Manen, Viola Farber and Matthew Hawkins. Music by the equally remarkable Harry de Wit. The Place, Dukes Road, London WC1 (01-357 0031). 8-9.30pm, £4.

★ **CORPUS**: Peter Wright's colourful production of the popular Delibes classic for Sadler's Wells. Royal Ballet, Royal Parade, Plymouth (0732 68555). 7.30-8.45pm, £3-13.

★ **NIGHT WITH WANNING MOORE**: A revival of Christopher Bruce's work to music by George Crumb, joins three contrasting pieces by Richard Alton - Dangerous Liaisons, Distant Dances and Jaws - in Ballet Rambert's programme. Repertory Theatre, Broad Street, London W1 (01-636 6555). 7.30-8.45pm, £3.50-65.50.

★ **GALLERIES**

★ **TONY O'MALLEY**: Recent paintings done in the Bahamas by this painter's partner who is continuing the distinguished tradition of St Ives School abstraction. Newby Centre for Contemporary Art, 17 Grange Terrace, Stoke Newington, London N16 (01-514 1214). Tue-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-4pm, until April 18.

★ **BOUYLINES**: Changing tastes in pose and posture demonstrated by paintings selected from the permanent collection of the Tate Gallery. Tate Gallery, London W1 (01-477 9000). Tue-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm, free.

★ **ANTHONY GORMLEY**: A group of recent minimalist sculptures made of lead, including a full-size glider with soaring wings, created by a young artist of repute. Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London W2 (01-402 6075). 10am-6pm, free, until March 28.

★ **PAULA REGO**: These absorbing narrative pictures mark a significant change of direction for this important contemporary artist. The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2 (01-839 3821). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm, free.

★ **A. R. PENCK**: Chunky bronze figure sculptures by an East German artist best known for his symbolic stick man paintings. The Fruitmarket Gallery, 25 Market Street, Edinburgh (011 255 2388). Tue-Sat 10am-5pm, free, until April 25.

★ **BOURDEAUX COLLECTION**: Twenty-five paintings of great wine châteaux. Among the seven lovely primers are Tom Phillips (Lafite), Patrick Proctor (Moulin-Rothsch), and Norman Aldrich (Cheval Blanc). The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2 (01-839 3821). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm, free, until April 10.

★ **RAY WALKER (1945-1984)**: A memorial exhibition of his paintings and drawings by an admired socialist artist. Bluecoat Gallery, School Lane, Liverpool (0151 700 6688). Tue-Sat 10am-5pm, free, until March 28.

★ **TALKS**

★ **ENGLISH DELFT WARE (1590-1820)**: Lectures by Alison Sampson, specialist in English pottery, as part of the Fine Art Lectures series. Norfolk Institute, 124 Holland Park Avenue, London W11 (01-629 8755). 7pm to 7.30pm, £17.50. Includes a glass of wine and a fork.

★ **WALKS**

★ **INSIDE DICKENS'S LONDON - 1850s**: Lectures by Alison Sampson, specialist in English pottery, as part of the Fine Art Lectures series. Norfolk Institute, 124 Holland Park Avenue, London W11 (01-629 8755). 7pm to 7.30pm, £17.50. Includes a glass of wine and a fork.

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OTHER EVENTS

★ **THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON 1666**: meet Tower Hill tube, 11am (ends in a pub), £2.50.

★ **THE LONDON OF JACK THE RIPPER**: meet Whitechapel tube, 7.30pm, £2.50.

★ **BEST OF BRITISH PUBS NIGHT**: meet Bond Street tube (ticket office), 7.30pm, £2.

★ **TEASING AND TASTING IN THE IRISH TRADITION**: An evening with Seamus O'Callahan, senior lecturer in folklore at University College, Dublin. Westmans Arts Centre, High Street, Brentford, Middlesex (01-588 1176). 8pm, £3.

★ **SCOTLAND'S DISAPPEARING WILDLIFE**: Small travelling exhibition from the National Museum of Scotland arrives today for one month, with mounted specimens of endangered or extinct species including the otter, eagle and wolf, plus explanatory text panels. The museum's permanent Roman collections are also well worth viewing. Yorkshire Museum, Museum Gardens, York, North Yorkshire (01904 29745). Today until April 21, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 1-5pm, free.

★ **HEINZ GUARDIANS OF THE COUNTRYSIDE**: Small exhibition which illustrates some of the threatened wildlife species and habitats in the UK which the "Guardians of the Countryside" campaign launched in January, hope to save. National History Museum, British Natural History Gallery, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (01-893 8328). Today to April 24, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-5pm, free.

★ **BOOKINGS**

★ **FIRST CHANCE**

★ **HARROGATE SPRING MUSIC FESTIVAL**: Priority booking opens today for the 1987 festival. Chamber Orchestra with Paul Tordella, Gabriel Spring Consort, and London Mozart Players in process of Mozart's life and music. May 7-10. Box Office, Royal Baths, Harrogate (0423 6575). General booking from April 14; and phone/season from April 14.

★ **SALONAL**: Season ticket booking from today for Michael Frayn comedy set in 1930s Britain, after the Communist revolution that happened here instead of the Russian one. Comedy at the Royal Court, London (01-734 2591). Tue-Fri 10am-6pm, free, until April 10.

★ **CHESTER CATHEDRAL**: London Festival Orchestra perform works from today for Michael Frayn comedy set in 1930s Britain, after the Communist revolution that happened here instead of the Russian one. Comedy at the Royal Court, London (01-734 2591). Tue-Fri 10am-6pm, free, until April 10.

★ **LAST CHANCE**

★ **ERIC RAVILIOUS**: Work by war artist, including London transport posters, pottery designs, and practical designs for ceramics and stills. Sunday. Crafts Council, 12 Victoria Place, London SW1 (01-930 4811).

★ **THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA**: Last performance of Shaw play with Fanny Maclay, Robert Eddon and Christopher Benning. Directed by John Pevsner. Colles, Bristol Old Vic, King Street, Bristol (0272 27486).

★ **BOND WINNERS**

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Moving spirits of chess

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THE ARTS

Moving spirits of chess

"Move Nigel! Move Nigel!" implored Raymond Keene during his measured commentary on Saturday's *Speed Chess Challenge* (Channel 4) as Nigel Short's flag and fortunes were about to fall to that mercurial havoc-wrecker of grandmasters' defenses and the English language, Gary Kasparov. Poor Nigel had been moving all day. He had even changed channels. Earlier in the afternoon he had struggled in *Chess Classic* (BBC2) to defeat what

TELEVISION

the *Radio Times* with care and understatement called "West Germany's enigmatic Robert Hübner". (Hübner speaks so many languages, including Finnish and Sanskrit, that he prefers to remain silent.)

The trouble with Nigel is that, though he has the appropriately modest, humorous charm to be a great British loser, such as our new tennis hope who was squashed in the fifth set at Wimbledon's expense of the first three, he has an unfortunate habit of winning. Except, of course, against the world champion in the Channel 4 series. Again he blew a good position, mounting a spiky attack from his "head-hog" pawns only to run out of time as he was caught in the dazzle of Kasparov's counter-play.

It is a wonder either of them can play at all considering the way the programme is presented. The disco-dancing setting of the Hippodrome and their black and white dinner jackets are bad enough, but then there is the ordeal of the interview by Tony Bastable. Mr Bastable no doubt reveals his qualities elsewhere but he approaches chess like a Brit salesman at a miners' conference, determined to prove the dynamic macho image of his product. Saturday's game, he told us, disproved those who said that watching chess was like "watching paint dry". (Gene Hackman also used the expression in a movie to describe Eric Rohmer's film, but the comment probably used it to knock the first art exhibitions.)

I used to think that Kasparov's response to Bastable's questions — a phoney freefall spiced with short byena laughs and a suggestion of meaning — reflected his inability to understand the presenter, but I have come to conclusion that he understands him only too well and it is his way of saying "Move Tony! Move Tony!" I could take Tony saying, if I were he, that the producers stopped the totally infuriating habit of cutting from the comprehensible computer diagram to a shot of the players in which one cannot see all the board.

Another annoyance is the way Bastable interrupts the fascinating post-mortem by the players. BBC chess, presented by Jeremy James with the urbane calm of a man who knows he will never tear his hair out over something as he has none to tear, normally edits in running commentaries by the players. This time we only had Short's, as Hübner remained enigmatically silent.

Horses (Channel 4) suffered, however, from far too many commentators as, like a *Moxy Python* sketch, new faces kept popping up in funny costumes. Of course, David Attenborough in this week's *equine*-inclined *The First Eden* (BBC2) showed them how. Man's more distasteful attitude to animals, though, was again on view with Afghan polo played with a sand-filled goat. Nevertheless, if you're looking for a *Real It* (BBC2) had used one they might not have missed the ball so often.

Andrew Hislop



Thrilling resources: Michael Pennington (right), Patrick O'Connell

Zest, exhilaration and pride

THEATRE

The Henrys Old Vic

Together with the opening of the Swan, the main windfall for the classical theatre during the past year was the launch of the English Shakespeare Company. With characteristic energy, Michael Bogdanov and his co-director Michael Pennington assembled a crack company and mounted this major revival of the *Henry* trilogy, which now arrives at the Old Vic after a tour of 11 British cities and four continental dates. It is an occasion of zest and exhilaration by a company who are clearly proud of what they are doing.

Before I subside into applause, I must point out that this production is not the kind of thing you might expect to see at the RSC, as it seems that Bogdanov's first priority has been to sell the *Henrys* to people who might be turned off by a stage full of armour and views of old Eastcheap. He therefore has taken every pretext he can find to load the plays with instantly accessible popular imagery. The Boar's Head becomes a bakers' pub with a radiantly pretty punk Doll (Jenny Quayle) and a Mohican-crested Gadshill and, for the great ceremonial occasions, it is almost as though Shakespeare has been elbowed off by the *Picture Post* lib-

actual playing time. In the RSC's version of the cycle, every table, door and chair became charged with a sense of past events. Nothing of that kind happens with Chris Dyer's mobile scaffolds and semi-transparent back doors.

However, there is also a great deal of brilliant new invention deriving straight from the text: such as Falstaff's recruiting scene with a diminutive Wart who collapses under the weight of his carbine; and Mountjoy (Donald Gee) in his tent typing out his speech as a battlefield dispatch, and visiting the English camp where Henry tips him with one of the Dauphin's tennis-balls. When such ideas crop up, they are generally the beginning of a long sequence of scenic invention.

Nor does over-direction obscure the quality of the company, as an ensemble whose two stars are supported by a rich assembly of powerful personalities. Pennington's Hal, genial and self-torturing, is a creature of warm impulse rather than cold calculation. As a prince he is at war with himself, which takes the sting out of his insults and determines the nervously spasmodic rhythm of the Eastcheap scenes. As the King he

draws on hitherto unused vocal resources to thrilling effect.

John Woodvine projects the Falstaffian essence of physical lethargy and mental athletics. First seen preparing a lethal cocktail from the last night's empties, he strolls through the play, knowing his wits will get him out of any situation, until his final crushed exit still wearing a cardboard coronation bowler. Left alone, he allows you to hear those great set pieces as if for the first time. So too does June Watson in the speech on his death, which I have never heard more movingly spoken.

Of the others, I must commend Clyde Politt's slack-jawed Swallow, Patrick O'Connell's vehement Henry IV, Andrew Jarvis's assorted firebrands and Jenny Quayle's peremptory French princess — a bold departure from winsome stereotype. This is a company to cherish.

Irving Wardle

● In the Olivier production of *Six Characters in Search of an Author*, the role of the Lady in Waiting is played by Hazel Ellery and not by Robin McCaffrey as I stated. My apologies to both artists.

CONCERTS

Philharmonia/Sinopoli Festival Hall

Besides much else, Bruckner is the supreme generator of confidence: as his movements unfold, so each gesture casts a new span into the further future, so that the path ahead is made clear, so that one glides as if through sunlit air. At least, that is normally the way Giuseppe Sinopoli offered a very different route through the Sixth Symphony, giving the impression that we were going forward with difficulty through dense fog.

It was a curious achievement to muddle, the sublime, and I am not sure how much it was intended, just as I am not sure how much Mr Sinopoli intended the orchestral sound to be so rough. The weakness and strain in the violins above the stave surely cannot have been meant, nor can the irregularity of ensemble that affected the scherzo in particular, but just possibly the unblended woodwind, the crude brass, the coarse strings and the thumping timpani, were supposed together to give us a high-fibre Bruckner: the big tunes were certainly, for

LSO/Chung Festival Hall

It was the first time the South Bank had seen Barry Douglas since he won the Tchaikovsky Gold Medal at the Moscow International Piano Competition last July. The comparative rarity of his appearances is some indication of the prudent pacing of his career. His refusal to join the helicopter circuit may be our short-term loss, but, as Brahms's First Piano Concerto showed, it is our long-term gain.

The last thing this work is about is solo virtuosity, and Douglas has taken time to recognize the fact. The hallmarks of his own increasingly distinctive performing personality are there, to be sure: the vivid and securely ballasted octaves; the resonant, armpowered chord sequences; the serious and lucid passage-work. But, from that point on,

Brandis Quartet Wigmore Hall

It is just over 10 years since the Brandis Quartet made their first appearance. If at first public attention was attracted by the reputations of the individuals as leading members of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, it now rests firmly on the standards they have set for a decade. This recital gave simple evidence, should it still be needed, of their teamwork. As a quartet, this group produces a sound so mellow and warm that it seems hardly fanciful to hear in their playing the silky resonance of the whole body of Berlin strings. Inner parts, especially the eloquent viola, continually add depth of tone.

This distinctive sound quality was heard to special advantage in Beethoven's Op. 59 No. 2, the second of the "Rasumovsky" Quartets. It is a work that demands urgency and seriousness of utterance, both

that reason, hard to swallow.

But the confusion of Mr Sinopoli's Bruckner was not just a matter of sound: it came more importantly from a lack of direction. Taken quite slowly, the thematic string lines of the first movement had a bewildering shapelessness, beyond what one might have thought possible for simple mis-phrasing to attain, and again provoking the thought that such an avoidance of the musically obvious must have some rationale.

Yet I cannot see what was achieved. So deprived of purpose, the first and second movements came to their endings with nothing behind them, and the utterly simple brass motifs that ought to be massively affirmative and salutatory seemed merely vulgar. Similarly the great contrasts of sonority were no more than local disturbances, and sometimes they were exaggerated way beyond what could be plausible, as when the brass first yelled and then erupted into the finale. This again was a movement in which neither the harmony nor the ostinato machines stored up musical energy, so that the great pause for breath in the coda was simply unnecessary and the music ended in nothing more imposing than vainglory.

Paul Griffiths

Douglas the soloist retreats and Douglas the musician takes over.

What gave this performance such authority was his concentrated awareness of the first movement as symphony. Douglas was sensitive to the piano's vital role, both in unfolding its harmonic structure and in pacing the development of its themes.

Myung Whun Chung was on the podium. His choice of Dvorak's Sixth Symphony was a sensitive one, both harmonically (D major following Brahms's D minor) and from the point of view of character. If anything, his performance overplayed the relationship between the two composers. I would have been glad of a little more appreciation of the subtlety of Dvorak's orchestral palette, a little more space for his melodies to breathe, a fiercer physicality in the Scherzo.

Hilary Finch

well satisfied by this performance, in which tension was maintained by playing of muscular strength and unanimity rather than speed. The chorale-like opening of the Adagio was beautifully poised and similar hushed calm, achieved by an exact balance between the parts, ushered in the return of the main melody. The Scherzo offered a fine contrast between its light, playful opening and the truculence of the Russian middle section. The last movement went at a real presto.

Ideally Shostakovich's Third Quartet, a work in a very different mood, requires colder colours and a sharper blade of attack. Other performers of Russian origin, such as the Borodin Quartet, have made the opening movement a more brilliantly witty affair. But here, too, there was an impressive depth of musicality at work, shaping each phrase and blending textures with sureness of purpose.

Richard Fairman

Skilful farrago of tricks

DANCE

Dorian Gray Hippodrome, Birmingham

There is probably no way to tell the story of *The Picture of Dorian Gray* without words, and if there is Derek Deane has not found it. The problem is how to indicate Dorian's willingness to sell his soul for everlasting youth and beauty, and no amount of yearning in a spotlight can achieve that. However, if what you want from ballet is a farrago of theatrical tricks held together by a lengthy synopsis in the programme, Deane and Carl Davis, in their creation for Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, deliver the goods a lot more efficiently than the Eglantine Vangelis team at Covent Garden.

Davis's score, which he conducted himself, offers a steady flow of immediately striking tunes, even if they also prove instantly forgettable. Deane organizes his dramatic and choreographic clichés with immense gusto, and he has a knack for knowing what steps his dancers will do well. They are helped by having Roland Price for the title part, since he looks exactly right and succeeds in conveying both innocence and cynical depravity. Samira Saidi is perhaps too sweetly voluptuous for his actress lover, but that does provide a presumably necessary contrast with the wholehearted roguery of almost all the other characters, which the company play with relish.

Peter Farmer's designs cleverly provide an impression of opulence without unnecessary clutter, only the two versions of the portrait are, inevitably I suppose, disappointing. This was only one of three premises given in the same programme. Graham Lustig's *Paranoid*, although slight, is perhaps the most satisfying. It is danced to Poulenc's Concerto for two pianos, well played by Hilary Bell and Stephen Lade. The music and Nadine Baylis's elegant de-



Innocence and depravity: Roland Price with Samira Saidi

signs suggest the Paris of Nancy Mitford and the somewhat enigmatic characters could be from one of her novels.

There is, among several apparently contented couples, a young woman (Marion Tait) who is disconcerted when she discovers an older woman (Galina Samsova), but is glad in the end to seek comfort from her when playing off one young man against another mistress.

Susan Crow's *Private City* is about unhappy people in a big, impersonal environment. She commissioned a score from John Surman, who plays it himself on soprano saxophone and bass clarinet against the background of his own synthesized tape. It is mainly a pleasant, jazzy sound, leading to a number of showbiz mannerisms in the costume of Crow's otherwise almost robotic movement to suggest the aridity of her characters' lives.

John Percival

Janowitz's Gluckian heroine, a true opera seria figure, coming up against Edith Gruberova's Zerbinetta (still by far the best in the business at the moment) was almost an Irene Worth meets Dora Bryan situation. But it was the final duet with Bacchus (a tight-rope William Johns), arriving front-stage in Stiegfried costume rather than the more usual entry by ship from the rear, that drew the most lustrous singing — the Janowitz we have been missing so long.

That Bacchus appearance is

John Higgins

Lustrous singing

OPERA

Ariadne auf Naxos Covent Garden

Gimulda Janowitz has been all too rare a visitor, alas, to the opera stage in Britain during a career that spans over a quarter of a century. But she is here for the final three performances of Richard Strauss's *Ariadne auf Naxos* — the remaining ones are tonight and on Thursday — taking over the title-role from Anna Tomowa-Sitowa.

Fortunately her appearances in *Lieder* have been a bit more frequent. And there was a touch of the recital room in the cautious handling of Ariadne's two major arias at the start of the opera proper. Mme Janowitz was careful not to put too much pressure on the voice too early and instead to let the muddy patches in the tone clear gradually when they occurred. The rewards were fine shading of each phrase — she is one of Europe's most accomplished Straussians — with a dark contralto timbre at the ready as Ariadne yearns for the embrace of death for the sake of the gods. But it was Ariadne's two major encounters, first with Zerbinetta and then with Bacchus, that really sparked her performance.

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H.E.L.E.N.A
INTERNATIONAL V.I.P. CLUB 01-409 2913/01-491 0216

Rolling stones

The afterlife of Sisyphus, for ever rolling a huge stone up a hill in Hades only to see it crash down again, cannot have offered much in the way of job satisfaction. Or can it? Have you ever thought that, as eternity wore on, this legendary king of Corinth and putative father of Ulysses may

RADIO

actually have come to find a relish in his work? This was in part the theme of Don Haworth's latest play, *A View from the Mountain*, which the BBC World Service has been transmitting over this last weekend to its huge global audience as one of the three or four original dramas it can afford to commission each year.

In this version of the legend, set in some vaguely Teutonic 19th-century central European state, the Sisyphus figure is a man called Josef. As a lad he and four others for a lark had rolled boulders off a mountain on to the house of a local unconvicted thief. Unknown to them, he happened to be at home and was killed. All five pranksters were condemned to death, but at the last moment the Emperor commuted their sentence to a re-enactment of the toil of Sisyphus: since the boulders they had rolled could not be identified, however, they must roll every boulder in the valley back up the mountain.

When the play starts one of the five has gone mad, one has fled the country and two have died when rocks rolled down upon them. Only Josef, with his wife Merope, remains in the now deserted village to carry on the toil. Every day he moves the boulder of the moment a little higher up the slope until inevitably it slips and falls. Josef has not merely resigned himself to his punishment. "Too much hoping destroys the pleasures of each passing day," he says, suggesting something more active than resignation. Indeed levering and wedging great rocks up a giddy slope has become both an absorbing technical challenge and, more important, part of a way of looking at the world, of coping with his understanding that

"all men are sentenced to their fate".

Then suddenly an end to it seems possible. A passing friendly government official gets up a petition, a pardon is imminent, but to the document that Josef must sign the Emperor has appended a fatal clause expressing regret for "a lifetime wasted in futile labour". To Josef this is not the truth of the matter at all and he declines the pardon. Did Mr Haworth intend to leave his heroes considering the possibility that Josef had achieved not so much his freedom as the exchange of one servitude for another? I saw that as an implication and one made more potent by the superb performances of Michael Williams and Judi Dench in Gordon House's magical production. If your resources are as slender as World Service drama, you do well to spend them commissioning a text as fine as this.

Two excellent series are now under way on Wednesday on Radio 4. In *Legacy of Empire* Nick Clarke is describing the lasting effects of British rule on those independent countries that were once our Empire. As I listen, I recall the extraordinarily British look and feel of towns in Kenya I once visited, but Mr Clarke is digging deeper than this to find out what has happened to the bequest of parliamentary government and civil administration and what these in their turn have done to the countries which inherited them.

The other Wednesday series promises to be a Goldring extra-special. In *The Thatcher Effect* Mary Goldring is applying her particular brand of keen-eyed scrutiny to beliefs about this Government's achievements and comparing them with what an array of relatively unpartisan observers say has really happened. Mrs Thatcher has conquered inflation, hasn't she? Well yes, but no better than many others and not as well as some. The next three weeks should continue to substitute good information for a certain amount of mythology. Any programme doing that has my vote.

David Wade

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Tuesday 24 March at 11 a.m.
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The look is new, forty years on

Since the American aviation industry was deregulated some years ago a handful

The new look this year from Paris, with (top left) a spotted bustier over multi-coloured dress from Christian Dior, (bottom left) a bustier top with a velvet and chiffon dress by Marc Bohan and (right) a cocktail dress by Karl Lagerfeld.

French Premier Jacques Chirac, a host of ambassadors and a galaxy of stars all celebrated with Dior last weekend the 40th birth-

Actress Joan Collins in a sinuous black dress, Sophia Loren in fashionably full skirt and Princess Caroline of Monaco in the new season's mini were all guests of honour at the Dior gala. At the same time, France's President, Francois Mitterrand inaugurated a retrospective ex-

In the new Dior collection Marc Bohan, artistic director since 1960, showed short leggy skirts, full-skirted coats, evening dresses with sweetheart-shaped bodices and a seductive soft shoulder line filled in with transparent lace.

Alliance's surge puts Tories in poll dilemma

But the Chancellor's 2p tax cuts are in no danger.

ACROSS

- 1 Liberty of unrestricted religious title (7).
- 5 Disarming not always successful it seems (7).
- 9 Country needing men for shipping (5).
- 10 So he is a snob (9).
- 11 *Old soldiers like Sergeant Meryll* (6).
- 12 Old promontory of antiquity (8).
- 14 Focal point of union meeting (5).
- 15 Queen Cleo moved by such oratory (9).
- 18 Fearful position a model can bend into (9).
- 20 Couple in hold-up (5).
- 22 Help to haul — by pulling or pushing it? (8).
- 24 Weight of old penny charm perhaps (6).
- 26 Seventeenth century battle in China? (9).
- 27 Judge describing Bruce's spider (5).
- 28 Joined river in dust storm (7).
- 29 The noble lady is a mole, they say (7).
- 2 The farthest objective to the majority (7).
- 3 Lydia met Richard in part of the Circle line (9).
- 4 The goddess's dwelling place, according to hearsay (4).
- 5 Dishonest undertaking is in breach of the law (10).
- 6 *Rustic swain turns up as this gypsy* (5).
- 7 This woodland growth is no freak mushroom (3-4).
- 8 Gains interest when listeners absorb the point (5).
- 13 Made merry like the Duke of Plaza Toro (10).
- 16 Cinema director working in the dark (9).
- 17 Premise he formulated for astronomical data (9).
- 19 The Tower, a money-maker, will accept a note (7).
- 21 Takeable cat up on part of the roof (7).
- 22 Tries to dispose of birds (5).
- 23 Large piece of toast for food (5).
- 25 Possibly a catch in this conveyance (4).

WEATHER

General situation: A frontal system will cross southern areas. Much of northern Britain will have a day of bright sun in the north-west. Most of England and Wales will start the day wet, with some heavy rain. During the morning, brighter, drier weather will move into Wales and western counties of England, and these improving conditions will reach eastern areas during the afternoon. Some sunshine will return in the afternoon in the west, but with some showers. It will remain cloudy in the east, and along the channel coast, further rain is likely later. Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Some bright and dry weather, especially in the east and north tomorrow, but more rain spreading to all parts later and lasting into Wednesday.

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; lg, fog; r,

[illegible]

Sun		Rain		Max	
In	Out	In	Out	C	F

[illegible]

TODAY AM NT PM NT

Landside Bridge	6.48	8.0	7.24	8.7
Aberdeen	6.48	3	7.50	3
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Arrochar	—	—	—	—
Belfast	—	4.15	2.8	5.1
Belfast	—	—	—	—
Devonport	10.48	4.2	11.33	4.4
Devonport	4.05	4.2	13.34	4.2
Fowls	—	—	—	—
Fowls	10.38	4.1	11.05	4.2
Glasgow	2.35	4.5	6.13	4.3
Glasgow	1.40	4.5	5.33	4.1
Hull	3.31	4.5	4.27	4.3
Hull	11.58	—	—	—
Leith	—	—	—	—
Leith	6.05	4.4	8.02	4.5
Leith	4.05	4.4	8.02	4.5
Leith	2.47	2.1	3.0	1.8
Leith	1.40	4.4	6.39	4.5
Leith	10.42	5.3	11.51	5.3
Newbury	11.42	5.4	11.51	5.3
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	Bank Buy	Bank Sell
1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000
6000	6000	6000
7000	7000	7000
8000	8000	8000
9000	9000	9000
10000	10000	10000

Australia S	2.42	2.30
Austria Sch	21.40	20.30
Belgium Fr	63.40	60.20
Canada	1.87	2.82
Denmark K	11.60	10.85
Finland Hdk	7.81	7.11
France Fr	10.12	9.62
Germany Om	3.05	2.95
Italy	2.21	2.01
Hong Kong W	12.82	12.22
Ireland P2	1.146	1.088
Italy La	21.60	20.50
Japan Yen	2.54	2.41
Netherlands Gld	2.66	2.61
Norway K	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	2.21	2.21
South Africa Rd	4.35	3.65
Spain	271.50	201.50
Switzerland	10.10	10.10
Switzerland K	2.55	2.42

London 6.48 pm to 5.26 am
Bristol 6.58 pm to 5.35 am
Edinburgh 7.02 pm to 5.38 am
Manchester 6.57 pm to 5.33 am
Penzance 7.08 pm to 5.48 am

Saturday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 5C (45F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2C (36F) Humidity: 6 pm, 61 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 1.7hr Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,005.0 millibars, rising 6 pm, 1,000 millibars—29.53in.

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud; F, fair; R, rain; S, sun.

	C	F		C	F
Selfst	C	54	Guernsey	18	48

Saturday: Highest day temp: Southampton, 10C (50F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 3C (37F); highest rainfall: Glasgow, 0.7500 in.

**The solution
of Saturday's
Prize Puzzle
No 17,310
will appear
next Saturday**

Concise Crossword, page 10

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)
FT 30 Share
1598.9 (+15.0)
FT-SE 100
2017.5 (+17.5)
Bargains
57786 (48407)
USM (Datastream)
161.22 (+3.98)

THE POUND

(Change on week)
US dollar
1.6005 (+0.0260)
W German mark
2.9321 (+0.0161)
Trade-weighted
72.2 (+0.6)

US NOTEBOOK

Spending boom is at an end

From Maxwell Newton
New York

Personal consumption spending in the first quarter seems as if it is going to come in at zero growth or even negative, thus perpetuating the trend of stagnant consumer spending set in the fourth quarter of 1986.

Figures for January and February are in and show consumer spending up 0.4 on the fourth quarter average.

The collapse in the growth of consumer spending is due to the recognition by consumers that debt growth had reached a limit and had to be curtailed. Consumers have been on a spending spree during 1983-1986. This spree is over. The personal savings rate had fallen to 1.2 in December. By February it was 3.6, more like the American norm.

Meanwhile, the reduction in the trade deficit that was supposed to stimulate overall economic growth in 1987 is proving very elusive. The fourth-quarter revised current account deficit figures showed a continued deterioration, as did the January trade figures.

In the background, the Federal Reserve is continuing its policy of monetary restraint introduced in January. This change in policy can be seen in the collapse of M2 growth in February and the continuing drop of M1 growth. M1 was \$738.7 billion a week ended March 9, down substantially from the January 5 level of \$747.2 billion.

This change in central bank reserves policy is the force behind the continued stability of the dollar, something that was initiated at the time of the Plaza II meeting. This meeting appears to have been the time for an important change in US policy.

Mr Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve chairman, has the reins of power over foreign exchange policy firmly in his hands. He is ensuring that the drop in the dollar, which had come to be feared in the Fed as a precursor of inflation, is arrested.

While the US economy has shown little growth in the past year, the evidence has been sufficiently equivocal to keep the bond market off balance. The speculation in the stock market has drained funds from fixed income as institutional investors have chased quick profits in the casino that is Wall Street today.

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Current account deficit expected

Bank to hold base rates

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England is planning to keep up interest rates this week, to check market reaction to the February trade figures, due on Thursday.

Only a strong surge in sterling on the foreign exchange markets, as a result of optimism based on opinion polls suggesting a Conservative victory at the next election, would force the authorities to give in to market pressure for a cut in interest rates.

Although a half-point cut in base rates to 9 3/4 per cent is expected within the next few weeks, the urgency for a reduction has eased after Friday's decision by the two leading building societies to cut mortgage rates.

Both the Halifax and Abbey National emphasized that they expected a further cut in base rates to validate the decision. But with the new mortgage rate of 11 1/4 per cent not due to take effect until May 1, the Bank of England has some leeway in timing the next rate cut.

The trade figures are expected to show the current account returned to deficit in February after January's erratic surplus, due to the effects of the weather on both exports and imports.

City analysts expect a February deficit on a visible trade of between £750 million and £1 billion and a current account deficit - after allowing for a £600 million invisibles surplus - of £150 million to £400 million.

However, there are fears that the next few months could throw up some rogue trade figures, which could turn the foreign exchange markets against sterling.

As a result, the Bank is likely to weigh carefully market response to Thursday's figures.

Continued strong growth in credit, shown up in a 2.25 per cent sterling M3 rise in February, has also contributed to the Bank's cautious approach to lowering rates.

Foreign exchange dealers will also be paying close

attention to the Bank's intervention tactics in the markets.

There were clear signs last week that the Bank was keen to prevent sterling from rising too fast in the wake of the Budget. The Bank appeared to be anxious to prevent the pound from rising much above \$1.60.

There are strong suggestions that informal target ranges for sterling against both the dollar and the mark were agreed at the Paris meeting of the leading six industrial countries last month.

The upper limit for this range for sterling against the mark is likely to be about DM3, dealers believe.

On Friday, sterling looked less buoyant, closing 20 points down at \$1.6005 and half a pence lower at DM2.9341.

The pound's rise since the Budget has been relatively subdued, largely because of Bank of England intervention, both actual and feared. Previous experience at attempting to hold the rate down to a predetermined level is mixed.

Loan tax plans anger the banks

By Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

British banks are expected this week to meet inland Revenue officials to discuss proposals contained in the Budget to abolish tax relief on overseas loans. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, angered banks by announcing the withdrawal of the relief which will drastically reduce the profitability of many outstanding loans and make new lending more difficult.

Because of the seriousness of the matter, the Committee of London and Scottish Clearing Bankers is giving it a high priority and is seeking early talks with the Revenue. The Revenue's proposals, sent to banks last week, on how to calculate relief under the new rules were described as "harsh" by some bankers who are eager to modify the Revenue's stance.

Until now, banks could apply tax relief related to the withholding tax imposed by some countries on interest payments to their total profits. But the rules are being changed so that the relief can only be set against profits on each individual loan.

Bankers complain that without the tax relief many loans, mainly to Third World countries, will cease to be profitable. They also argue that it will put British banks at a competitive disadvantage to banks of other countries in their ability to offer fine rates to borrowers.

Most seriously affected are loans to Latin American countries and Nigeria, the largest Third World world borrowers, all of which charge a withholding tax on interest payments. The new rules will also affect lending to many Commonwealth countries such as Pakistan and India, and a number of others, including Malaysia.

The Revenue, however, takes the view that the tax relief was merely a subsidy on bank lending paid by the taxpayer.

Saunders threat of legal action

By Ray Heath

Mr Ernest Saunders, former chairman of the brewing group Guinness, has made strong denials of suggestions that he received, or benefited from, any part of the £52 million made by Guinness to the Jersey company, Marketing and Acquisition Consultants.

Mr Saunders has made it known through his London solicitors, Payne Hicks Beach, that any suggestion that any part of the money went to him would be vigorously defended through legal action.

The solicitors will be looking carefully at newspaper reports following the issue of legal proceedings by Guinness against Mr Saunders and another director, the American, Mr Thomas Ward.

A partner of Payne Hicks Beach said last night that Mr Saunders, who is said to be in a Swiss hospital after a breakdown in his health, is both angry about the suggestions and categorically denies them.

Guinness began legal action last week in an attempt to discover the whereabouts of the £52 million. It issued a writ in the High Court against Mr Saunders and Mr Ward.

This sets out to discover whether all or any of the money was received by the defendants, or whether any part of it was transferred to anyone else.

The action is also seeking to make both men liable for the replacement of the money.

In all, £25 million was paid out following Guinness's bid for the Distillers whisky company, but none of the payments has been explained to Guinness's satisfaction.

It is believed that Mr Saunders' defence will be that he was primarily concerned with managing the merger of the two companies, and planning Guinness's future than with any of the finer points of the share support which was largely left to Mr Ward and another director Mr Olivier Roux.

It is expected that more details will emerge this week of an injunction obtained by Guinness against Mr Ward following the issue of its writ. On Friday, Mr Ward obtained an extension until April 1 of the time he had to comply with the injunction, but its terms are still not clear.

Evered blocks L&N plan

By Our City Staff

The reorganization plan for London and Northern, put forward by the directors last week, appear to have been blocked by an increase from 22 to 24.5 per cent in the share stake held by Evered Holdings, which is bidding for L&N.

The plan by L&N, on which it is being advised by Demerger Two, depends on the support of 75 per cent of the shares, says Evered in its formal offer document. The size of its holding effectively rules this out.

The Abdullah brothers, who run Evered, forecast that prof-

its for 1986 were £10.5 million, against £7.871 million in 1985, and earnings per share are expected to have increased from 18.1p to 24.5p.

Evered's offer of 86p a share (compared with Demerger Two's lapsed offer of 81p) has been rejected by L&N, but the document accuses the board of being "inconsistent and apparently in disarray."

It will be operated by the Heriot-Watt University Institute of Offshore Engineering and will cost £2 million; the site is being provided by Occidental.

On the Conoco Murchison platform, 100,000 barrels of water are produced for every 70,000 barrels of oil pumped ashore; a further 190,000 barrels of sea water are treated for pumping into the reservoir. Another big research project into finding ways of curing the costs of developing oilfields in the North Sea has now won the support of 10 companies - Shell, Esso, Arco, BP, Britoil, Chevron, Elf, Fina, Statoil, Mobil and Texaco.

The plan is to find a way of pumping fluids from underground reservoirs to remote platforms or to shore terminals without first separating the gas, liquids and solids.

British Gas expects to spend about £30 million on the facility, which will replace those at Solihull in the West Midlands and Fulham in London.

The corporation has been examining ways of merging the two centres for some time, but the others in the North-East will remain. They are concerned with engineering and on-line inspection. It is hoped to have it in operation by 1990 or early in 1991.



Paul Channon (left) may find himself having to mediate between Sir Kenneth Berrill (above) and Sir Gordon Borrie.

Caning for EEC in sugar row

By Colin Narborough

The European Commission appears to be dragging its feet over a report requested by Britain last year into the margin allowed by the EEC to cane sugar refiners, such as Tate & Lyle.

The report, drawn up by outside analysts, is believed to show that the cane margin is clearly inadequate to cover real refining costs. Political objections from the EEC's powerful beet-growing lobby could lie behind the slowness.

Setting margins for cane and beet refiners is a Common Market responsibility and changes normally require approval from ministers.

The report, scheduled for the end of last year, should be published soon, according to an EEC spokesman.

The gap between beet and cane margins was highlighted last month when Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, blocked bids for control of British Sugar from Tate & Lyle and Ferretti, the Italian agro-industrial group.

He took particular note of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's comments on the problem of cane refiners, underlining that Britain remained committed to the convention guaranteeing access to the EEC of a specified amount of cane sugar from African, Pacific and Caribbean countries.

The Government would press the EEC for "satisfactory" margins on a continuing basis, he pledged.

The MMC said the margin for cane is significantly below that for beet and the problem facing Tate & Lyle, is that there is much stronger support in the Common Market for beet sugar refining.

Channon faces rules quandary

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Mr Paul Channon, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is likely to be placed in another agonizing quandary tomorrow when Sir Gordon Borrie, the director-general of Fair Trading, is expected to report on new City rules to restrict the way banks can compete in the unit trust and life assurance businesses.

The Securities and Investments Board, chaired by Sir Kenneth Berrill, has issued "polarization" rules under the Financial Services Act which oblige advisers such as bank managers to choose between selling their products or giving fully impartial advice on investments.

If Sir Gordon opposes the rules, Sir Kenneth is likely to argue strongly that Mr Channon should reject the recommendation. There have been unofficial hints that Sir Kenneth, and possibly other leading members of the SIB, regard the acceptance of the main elements of their rulebook as a resigning issue.

Sir Gordon has to advise Mr Channon whether the SIB's rulebook unnecessarily restricts competition. Clearing

banks have mounted a strong lobby against the rules, arguing they would discriminate against banks which have their own unit trusts but whose managers traditionally also sell other companies' products.

It is thought that Sir Gordon is also sceptical of the benefits, in terms of investor protection, of applying polarization rules to banks. Independent brokers support the rules but others argue polarization might reduce the number of independent advisers.

The SIB and Sir Kenneth have heavily committed themselves to the polarization rules as a matter of principle. They argue they are necessary to implement a vital principle of trading under the Financial Services Act: that investors know in which capacity intermediaries are acting.

If Sir Gordon rejects the SIB argument, Mr Channon will be faced with the difficult job of arbitrating between the two. Opposition parties see City regulation as a helpful evidence

'No BT sale this year'

By Our City Staff

A reduction of the Government's remaining 49 per cent holding in British Telecom - worth £7.7 billion - has been ruled out in the next financial year by the prospectus published in June 1985, when the first tranche of 51 per cent was offered for sale.

Although a further sale by a Conservative government is highly likely, it cannot be made before April 9, 1988. This was the date set down in

the prospectus and, according to a BT spokesman yesterday, there has been no attempt by the Government to alter the date.

In the financial year starting on April 6, the Government expects to raise £5 billion through privatization. As well as the sale of the remaining 32 per cent in BT, the re-float of Rolls-Royce and the launch of British Airways Authority are in hand.

ALC 'faces Stock Exchange inquiry'

From Richard Battley
Sydney

Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank, the stockbroker, faces a potential inquiry by the London Stock Exchange, according to the National Companies and Securities Commission, Australia's corporate watchdog, yesterday.

The commission also said it had suspended a dealer's licence for an employee of ALC's 50 per cent-owned Melbourne affiliate, May Mellor Laing & Cruickshank, and ordered the restructuring of MMLC internal procedures under its supervision. The news follows ALC's loss of Aus\$20 million (£8.65 million), its dismissal of a senior staff member and appointment of a new director to its Australian subsidiary.

The saga began in January when the commission ruled that an ALC purchase of 13.9 million shares in Humes, a concrete and steel manufacturer, was "unacceptable conduct." The commission subsequently won court authority for the shares to be sold.

The commission said it was making its material on the acquisition available to the London Stock Exchange after a request from the LSE. It is understood here that the LSE had decided to investigate the purchase independently.

ALC bought the shares, about 8 per cent of Humes, on December 2 last year during a market flurry in which prices reached a record Aus\$4.26. In the recent court-ordered auction, they were sold at a Aus\$20 million loss.

However, Unity APA, the investment group and failed Humes sutor, will partly indemnify ALC. The indemnity is calculated at about Aus\$6 million, covering ALC's holding charges of about Aus\$1 million a month, legal costs incurred by ALC and MMLC, about Aus\$1.4 million - the difference between the tender price of Aus\$2.70 and takeover offer of Aus\$2.80; and Aus\$748,495 ALC paid to the Victorian Treasury on the auction sales.

"At this stage, the commission has had explanation from ALC consistent with no wrongdoing by it," the commission said.

The employee dismissed by ALC was Mr Hamish Rainey, who was involved in the purchase for ALC.

The commission has exonerated ALC of improper behaviour excluding "any unauthorized conduct" of Mr Rainey. It added that provided ALC was not involved in any wrongful buying of APA scrip during the takeover offer (the subject of the commission's investigations), then "matters between the commission and ALC can be taken as settled."

The MMLC employee whose licence to deal was suspended was Ms Brenda Shanahan.

A mortgage for life's little ups and downs.

Wouldn't it be marvellous if you could choose how much you pay each month in mortgage repayment? It is possible. John Charcol's new flexible mortgage is quite unique.

It combines the advantages of a fixed interest/floating interest mortgage with the possibility of reducing the monthly payment without prior notice.

Unlike other mortgages, which either have a fixed interest rate or one that floats up and down depending on the market, our new mortgage gives you a choice.

You may opt for a floating rate and then change your mortgage to a fixed rate at a month's notice. More interesting, you may opt to defer up to 30% of the payments whenever you wish.

This means you can choose to pay less if the interest rate rises. Or if your other commitments rise.

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Our new mortgage is available to everyone who is looking to borrow between £15,001 and £250,000, up to 3.5 times a single income.

It is available to purchase properties up to 100% of their value, although sums up to 70% can be borrowed without a status enquiry.

In short, if your income is flexible, if your outgoings are flexible, if you just don't know enough about your future earnings, or even if you just don't want to be tied down to a fixed monthly repayment, then our new mortgage is for you.

Telephone us on 01-589 7060 to make an appointment or for written details.



Mercury House, 195 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RE. Tel: 01-589 7060.

BOARD MEETINGS

● TODAY - Interiors: Armstrong Equipment, Bridport-Gundry, Burgess Products, Charlie Browns Car Part Centres, Magnetics Materials, Finals: American Trust, Berkeley and Hay Hill Investments, Bilston & Battersea Enamels, Booker, Bredero Properties, Brent Chemicals International, Combined Lease Finance, Derwent Valley Holdings, Early's of Witney, Forward Technology Industries, Freemans, Hawtill Whiting Holdings, Hickson International, IML, Isle of Man Enterprises, Linread, Martin Currie Pacific Trust, Memec, Ryan International, Saga Holidays, Spring Ram Corporation, Steeley, Sumit.

● TOMORROW - Interiors: Alva Investment Trust, Arson Group, Ben Bailey Construction, Brikat Group, Chambers & Fergus, Close Brothers Group, Pressac Holdings, Tay Homes, United Packaging, Bennett & Fountain Group, Finals: Abbeycrest, Alida Holdings, Babcock International (results expected on March 25), Bestwood, Botswana RST, British Aerospace, Derek Bry-

ant Group, Clifford's Dairies, Clyde Petroleum, Coats Virella, CPU Computers, Davidson Pearce Group, Eddie Brothers Holdings, Equity & Law, Garfunkels Restaurants, GIN Great Nordic, Hall Engineering, Hambro Countrywide, Johnson Group, Thomas Jourdan, Lopez, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, Prudential Corporation, Readymix, Rockwood Holdings, Rohan Group, Standard Chartered, Tibbet & British Group, Trade Indemnity, Trinity International Holdings, Willis Faber, Wolstenholme Rink, Arthur Wood & Son (Longport), Woolworth Holdings.

● WEDNESDAY - Interiors: John Maunders Group, Finals: Associated Book Publishers, Automated Security (results expected on March 26), Baurio Industries, Charles Barker (amended), BAT Industries, Benrose Corporation, BICC, Bowthorpe Holdings, Bridon, Britannia Arrow Holdings, Britannia Assurance, Davies, Delta Group, Gibbs and Dandy, Hepworth Ceramic Holdings, Ilstock Johnsen

(amended), Iceland Frozen Foods Holdings (amended), Keep Trust, Lowe Howard-Spink & Bell, Bernard Matthews, Northern Engineering Industries, Ocean Transport and Trading, Relyon Group, Smith & Nephew Associated Companies, Stag Furniture Holdings, AG Stanley Jones Group, Tricentrol, VG Insurance.

● THURSDAY - Interiors: Frederick Cooper, Lucas, Minerals Oil and Resources, Sharns Fund, Molins, Really Useful Group, Sanderson Murray & Elder, Flasks, Arlington Securities, ASD, Asset Trust, William Baird, Brake Bros, W Canning, Central Independent Television, Concord, Croda International, Ealing Electro-Optics, John I Jacobs, Metal Closures, P-E International, Pentland Industries, Rotor Controls, Silkstone Lubricants, Stewart Whitson Holdings, United Newspapers.

● FRIDAY - Interiors: Bermuda International Bond Fund, Pifco Holdings, Finals: Boddingtons, Macallan-Glenlivet.

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THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Northern rock goes

Shareholders of the Northern Rock Building Society, who go to the annual meeting at Gosforth, near Newcastle upon Tyne, tomorrow, will be in for a surprise. Instead of the usual rubber-stamping of the previous year's accounts, followed by tea and sandwiches, the society's chairman, Fuller Osborn, will be using the occasion to announce his retirement. The news is expected to come as a shock to shareholders because Osborn, aged 71, looks at least 10 years younger. It will herald the end of a 38-year career with the society which began when he was general manager of Northern Counties Building Society, Northern Counties merged with the Rock Building Society in 1965. Osborn, chairman since 1982, will be staying on as a non-executive director until his 75th birthday.



"It must be all these unemployment statistics they're employing"

Gilded truth

The historic collection of 18th century engravings owned by the late Sir William Mullens, former head of Mullens, the Government Broker, was sold at Christie's last week by his widow, Sir William's known to his friends as Derrick, once said he would rather put money into engravings than stocks and shares — a provocative remark given his prominent position in the City. He died in 1975. But his belief in the investment value of his collection was borne out at its auction — the 518 lots fetched a total of £254,518, significantly more than the value placed on it by the auctioneers. The most expensive item, an 8in-long casket, dated 1755 and estimated to be worth up to £8,000, fetched £27,000.

Alas, the gobbledygook surrounding the computer industry has spread to the once-macho industry of shipbuilding. British Shipbuilders, attempting to stem its huge losses by niche marketing and the introduction of this week of computer-designed super-sophisticated high cost vessels, describes its new refrigerated cargo ship as "container-friendly".

Modern hero

Lay preacher and former Plymouth Brethren member Ian Clark, who departed abruptly as joint managing director of Britoil two years ago, is about to resurface. I hear, at Costain. Clark was the golden boy of the Shetlands following his time as chief executive of the Shetland Islands Council when he attracted large rents and other fees from oil companies using Sullom Voe terminal. Bill Forsythe's film *Local Hero*, starring Burt Lancaster, was loosely based on him. But Clark, 48, will not, I gather, be joining the building company's board. Instead, he will be reporting to the board as an adviser on the company's proposed North Sea pipeline system.

Wilbur Smith, the American best-selling novelist, is in Britain to witness the biggest ever first print run of a hardback novel. *St Ives*, the fully-quoted print group, is printing 215,000 copies of his latest work, *Rage*. The presses at St Ives are simultaneously churning out 800,000 paperback copies of the hardback he published last year, *Power of the Sword*.

Downhill

Have you noticed how many people involved in the Guinness saga seem to be winter sports fans and have been skiing in Switzerland lately? First, there was "Deadly". Ernest himself, who emerged unscathed from his skiing holiday in Switzerland only to take a tumble from the Guinness board shortly afterwards. Roger Seelig, ex-Morgan Grenfell, also squeezed in a fortnight's skiing in Switzerland and Tony "the Animal" Parnes has just returned. Mr Parnes, I hear, has been telling his friends that the outlook is "bleak". And he is not, I am assured, referring to the snow conditions.

Carol Leonard

ANALYSIS

Two-way Yankee bet on portfolio gains

Considering the strength of world securities markets in recent years, it would have been difficult for even the most incompetent fund manager to have failed to make considerable portfolio gains.

Although there are few who believe that any future bear market could be as severe as that of 1973-74, there are many who are increasingly apprehensive about the gravity-defying behaviour of their investments.

What could be better than a technique — known as portfolio protection — which enables gains to be locked in while ensuring an almost full participation in any further advance?

Portfolio protection, developed in the US, is a multifaceted technique which can be used in any market, for equities and gilt alike. As yet it has tended to be favoured by pension fund managers.

The basic idea is to vary — using a mathematical formula — the proportion of the portfolio invested in risky assets, such as equities, with the proportion invested in non-risk assets such as cash. Any time-scale can be chosen, as can the floor return which is usually zero. By setting the floor return below zero, the amount of performance foregone can be reduced.

Financial instruments, such as index futures, are used to great purpose. They have the effect of reducing transaction costs by as much as 90 per cent.

In exchange for this protection, investors sacrifice between 15 and 25 per cent of any gain in their portfolio. Importantly, the absolute value of their investment is preserved by the use of stock index futures.

Since its inception seven years ago, portfolio protection has gained increasing acceptance in the US. About \$80 billion — or 6 per cent — of pension fund money is now managed on this basis.

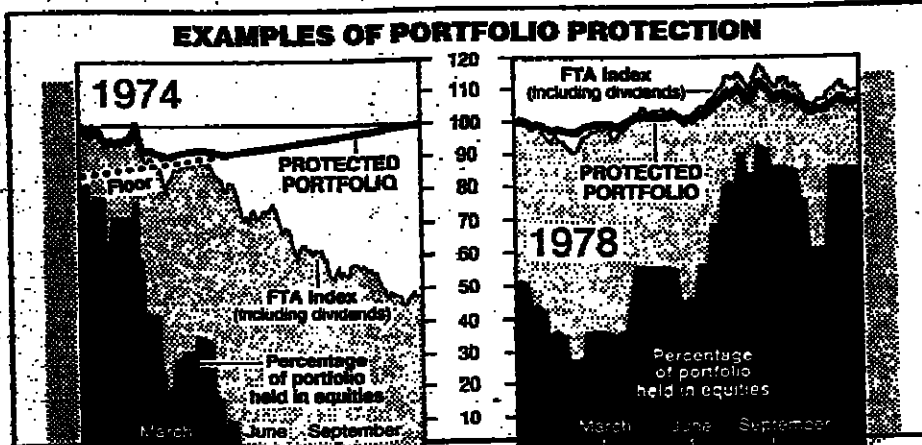
The British pension fund manager tends to treat technical financial instruments with suspicion. As a result, virtually no British pension fund money is managed on a protected basis.

The attractions, however, of such a method, particularly now after a prolonged bull market and in a country where economic and political uncertainties can have devastating effects on stock markets, are considerable.

In Britain there are tax advantages for fund managers who use portfolio protection to preserve a satisfactory relationship between assets and liabilities.

Baring Quantitative Management, a subsidiary of Baring Investment Management, is working hard to draw attention to the advantages of this type of portfolio protection. With the expertise of a team of academic economists, Baring is launching an exempt unit trust at the end of this month to be managed on a protected basis.

BQM has been working on this technique for more than two years and has practical experience of running protected portfolios. It aims to attract small pension funds and parts of larger funds into its exempt fund. By inviting



The chart shows that as the market falls, the liquid proportion of the protected portfolio increases. The opposite is the case in a rising market. By June 1974, the protected portfolio was fully liquid, thus preserving its capital

value. In 1978, when the market was rising, the proportion of the portfolio invested in risky assets increased, reflecting the market's rise. However, the protected portfolio did not benefit from the full market rise in that period.

them to put their toes in the water. Baring hopes this method of portfolio insurance will gain acceptance. For funds over £10 million, a bespoke protection service will be available.

As one might imagine, however, protected portfolio management is not all a bed of roses.

Some say that the factors encouraging the growth of portfolio protection in the US are peculiar to that market.

First, the fee differential in the US between active and passive fund management can be enough to win over trustees even though the cost of running a protected fund is higher than for a straight-forward indexed fund.

Second, US funds are less heavily invested in equities — typically 40 per cent in gilts and 60 per cent in equities compared with 15 per cent to 35 per cent in Britain. US fund managers can use protected portfolio techniques to increase covertly their proportion of risky assets while participating in a strategy to take advantage of a rising market.

Third, portfolio protection is favoured in the US since

companies there have to disclose pension fund gains and losses in their profit and loss account and like to lock in gains.

Fourth, the liquidity of the US futures market favours portfolio protection. Some critics point out, however, that increasing use of these types of techniques will in time lead to an overvaluation of the markets. Fears have also been voiced that the British futures market is not liquid enough to support protected portfolio management.

These worries, however, should be dispelled since futures volumes have doubled in Britain since Big Bang.

More general criticisms include concern over being unable to guarantee the floor return of zero, although it can be demonstrated that any shortfall would be minimal in normal circumstances.

Most potentially damaging would be a very volatile market. If the market fell and a fund became 100 per cent liquid it might, in a fast-rising market, be unable to reinvest. The use of index futures, however, minimizes this risk as it enables fund managers to be more nimble in effecting transactions.

Despite these caveats, portfolio protection is a very valid technical instrument which should gain wider acceptance in Britain. Its strengths, however, are best demonstrated when used pragmatically to provide protection for a limited period covering specific circumstances, such as a general election. In time, it could become an important part in the increasingly competitive world of investment management.

Alexandra Jackson

COMMENT

Stymied Lawson should rethink savings reform

Nigel Lawson believes in tax reform. In his 1984 Budget, he embarked on a programme that has cut the rate of corporation tax from 52 per cent to 35 per cent by eliminating a series of reliefs. In doing so, he gave British industry one of the lowest rates of company tax and removed tax distortions to company behaviour. He has also more than doubled the revenue.

The Chancellor next turned his reforming zeal on income tax. He had eliminated life assurance premium relief. Had he been allowed to progress to pension, mortgage interest and other reliefs, the basic rate of income tax could be 20 per cent on last week's Budget arithmetic.

That would allow people to spend or save their money on merit rather than tax efficiency. Low-paid jobs would be more worthwhile and the black economy less worthwhile. Income tax revenue would almost certainly be higher.

But professional and political lobbies were too strong for him. The turning point came two years ago, when the pensions industry won a commitment to maintain reliefs for this Parliament.

In practice, reform has been abandoned altogether. Instead, the Chancellor has embarked on a more limited attempt to reduce distortions caused by reliefs, which discriminated against individuals holding company shares and made employees prisoners of their final-salary pension schemes.

In his Budget speech, the Chancellor lauded the role of tax reliefs in creating popular capitalism, adding the concept of "wider pension ownership" — a fine new example of oxymoron — to wider home and share ownership. The trouble is that reliefs straightforwardly cut revenue. Instead of enjoying the confident sweep of reform, they are therefore corralled by an Inland Revenue rightly trained to suspect unpredictable cost and potential for abuse. The trees loom larger; the wood recedes into the mist.

The Government's privatization programme has transformed direct share ownership by making it easy and offering people a bargain. This will have profound effects. Tax-saving personal equity plans, designed to the same end, are small, mean and administratively costly.

Mr Lawson noted with pride that more than 2,000 people a day took out PEPs in January, their first month of operation. Kleinwort Greaveson, the stockbroker, noted with relief in a post-Budget recommendation for life assurance shares that there had been no liberalization. "A further encouraging feature is that the public to date has not taken greatly to PEPs." The Chancellor's figure was, they claim, "well below his own estimates".

That would not be a great loss. The

idea of Sid expanding his chosen portfolio of privatization issues through a simple tax-saving PEP proved false. It would cost far more than the reliefs. PEPs are a tax-efficient, though inflexible, way of investing in unit trusts or blue chips chosen by the manager. But, where PEP holders own shares, they will be second-class shareholders, usually discouraged for cost reasons from exercising their rights.

Budget provisions to enact Norman Fowler's personal pension reforms, by contrast, exceeded expectations. A gradual switch to personal pensions could eventually benefit many millions unless high inflation returns to eat up investment returns. They will help those with no occupational pension to provide for retirement and enable those who choose this route to maintain their pension prospects when they choose, or are obliged, to change jobs.

That is an important reform of pensions but a halfhearted reform of the taxation of savings. One unexpected Budget bonus will encourage people to top up pensions through additional voluntary contributions (AVCs), permitting those in occupational schemes to take out personal (and therefore portable) AVCs. The sting is that pension rights from AVCs cannot in future be commuted into tax-free lump sums. Many save through AVCs for a lump sum so as to leave their more valuable final salary rights intact.

Tax-free lumps sums are an anomaly in tax terms, so the change is fair. In the wider context of savings incentives, however, lump-sum withdrawals are the saving grace of pension schemes. For tax-induced saving for retirement via a pension fund, the natural spread of wealth. Unlike property, pension rights cannot be inherited.

The Government aims to spread wealth by building up the property of the many rather than taxing away the wealth of the few. Yet, while further helping owners of family businesses and state homes to pass them on, to future generations, the Budget will push more ordinary people into saving in an uninheritable form.

The Chancellor has been stymied on his preferred income tax reform. The proper alternative is surely to encourage savings under an individual's control in a way that minimizes distortions, such as through the American individual retirement account or the related personal investment pools suggested by Lord Vinson and Philip Chappell. Now that reform to cut tax rates has been abandoned, we should not simply return to the relief jungle.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

GILT-EDGED

Chancellor's prudence designed to bring rally

How can the Chancellor ensure good news from all the economic indicators published before the election? Answer: fool everybody with an unduly cautious forecast now, so the outcome will always tend to be better than expected.

This tendency towards prudence was evident last year, with low estimates for corporation tax receipts resulting in a PSBR for 1986-87 at least £3 billion under target.

This year caution has been carried much further. The assumption of an oil price below market levels has received wide publicity. However, there are additional important reasons why the projections of a £2.5 billion current account deficit and a 4 per cent inflation this year both appear implausibly pessimistic.

Exports have grown much more strongly than was predicted in November. This is shown in the chart, which compares the autumn statement export forecast with the outturns to December.

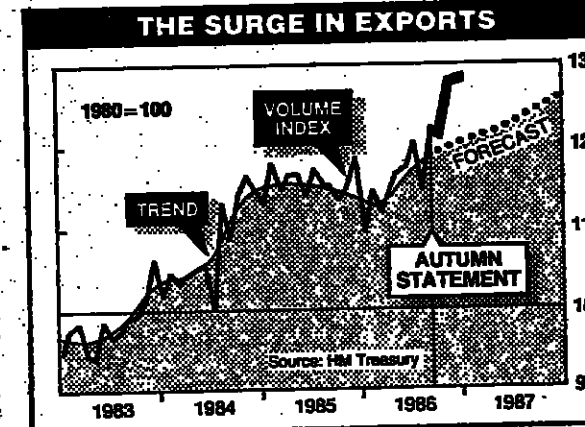
However, there is only a token upward revision, of ½ percentage point, in the non-oil export growth forecast for 1987, from 5.5 per cent to 6 per cent.

Moreover, as shown by the chart, in November the Treasury expected exports to be rising throughout 1987 and the average level for 1987 was substantially above the figure for the fourth quarter of 1986. By contrast, the Budget forecast actually implies that exports in 1987 will on average be 0.4 per cent below the figure already achieved in the fourth quarter of 1986.

This simply does not seem consistent with the Red Book assertion that "manufactured exports should show further strong growth in 1987".

The Treasury argues that grain exports will fall back from the exceptional levels reached last year. Even if allowance is made for this, the figures still imply that the figures for 1987 will be only 1.2 per cent above the 1986 fourth quarter level. Hardly "strong growth".

For imports, growth in 1987 is now forecast at 8 per cent (excluding oil), an increase of 1.5 percentage points on the forecast made last November. This revision seems large, given that projected growth in consumer spending has not been altered, while other revisions have the effect of raising total domestic demand growth by



only ¼-½ percentage point since November.

Another element of caution underlies the Treasury's current account forecast. This is the assumption of the \$15 a barrel oil price. While this is highly uncertain, the market price is about \$18 a barrel now and a fall of only 50 cents is predicted by the June forward price. Each \$1 on the price improves the current account by approaching ½ billion a year.

World trade in 1987 has been revised down by 1 percentage point since November, which appears cautious when compared with the ½ percentage point reduction in projected real GNP growth for the seven leading countries. Also, by comparison with three other British forecasting models, the Treasury equation is more pessimistic about the response of exports to last year's large real devaluation.

The first evidence of excessive caution on inflation comes from the Treasury's forecast of manufacturers' output prices. Last November, the Chancellor forecast a 3.5 per cent rise in 1987 and this has now been revised up to 4 per cent. This is remarkable because the forecast of manufacturers' costs has been revised in the opposite direction, from 3.5 per cent last November down to 2 per cent.

This means the Treasury is now forecasting much wider profit margins. This is justified in the Red Book by the argument that in the short run, lower labour costs are reflected in higher profit margins rather than lower prices. Even if this is true, the upward revision to the forecast for margins is significantly greater than the downward revision to labour costs. Hence the Treasury has not fully explained why the forecast for profit margins has been altered.

Nor is there any mention of

pension contribution holidays. These will be widespread after implementation of the new rules on pension fund surpluses in April. This will give an average cut of at least 1 percentage point in the labour costs of private industry, and the effect could be much larger. Given this, the Treasury forecasts imply an even greater widening of profit margins than appears from the cost and price projections.

There is also caution in the presentation of the inflation forecast. The Chancellor predicts inflation rising to at least 4.5 per cent by the summer, then falling to 4 per cent. He does not mention that this is consistent with inflation falling in both April and May, reflecting price movements last year. Anyone relying solely on the Chancellor's comments will be pleasantly surprised by the publication on June 12 of the May figure, at 3.5 per cent or even less. That figure would appear ahead of a late June election, and would be below the 3.7 per cent recorded at the time of the last election.

It seems the Chancellor has copied the actuarial methods used for valuing pension funds, following his close examination of that subject last year. Instead of making a central estimate, he has deliberately erred on the side of caution. Not only does the low oil price assumption mean the contingency reserve in the public accounts is larger than the published £3.5 billion, the Chancellor has also built a contingency margin into his projections for two of the most market-sensitive items, inflation and the current account. The bottom line is that we will see a run of better-than-expected figures, which will provide support for a continuation of the gilt market rally.

Giles Keating
Credit Suisse First Boston

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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
415 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
416 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
417 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
418 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
419 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
420 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
421 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
422 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
423 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
424 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
425 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
426 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
427 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
428 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
429 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
430 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
431 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
432 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
433 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
434 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
435 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
436 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
437 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
438 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
439 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
440 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
441 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
442 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
443 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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487 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
488 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
489 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
490 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
491 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
492 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
493 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
494 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
495 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
496 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
497 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
498 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
499 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
500 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
177 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
178 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
179 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
180 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
181 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
182 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
183 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
184 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
185 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
186 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
187 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
188 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
189 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
190 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
191 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
192 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
193 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
194 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
195 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
196 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
197 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
198 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
199 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
200 1000	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CHARTERHALL: No dividend (same) for 1986. Turnover £4.95 million (£11.08 million). Profit £2.65 million (£1.75 million). Loss per share 6.55p (£0.34p earnings).

FLOYD OIL PARTICIPATIONS: Half-year to December 31. No dividend. Turnover £117.16 (£183.3 million). Profit £882.913 (£180.458). Extraordinary income, nil (£243,071). Loss per share 4.71p (£0.46p).

DENCORA: The group has secured planning consent for a £3.75 million high-technology development of 45,000 sq ft at Harlow, Essex. The two-acre site was purchased for an undisclosed sum from STC.

HICKSON INTERNATIONAL: The floorcovering distribution section of the Faithful + Gould group has been bought from the receiver, Grant and Whitney, for £2.75 million cash.

OCE (UK): Year to November 30. Turnover £53.14 million (£52.64 million). Profit £3.25 million (£3.07 million).

COMPANY NEWS

HALLS HOMES AND GARDENS: No dividend for 1986, as forecast, but an interim payment will be declared for 1987. Turnover £17.74 million (£13.7 million). Profit £1.13 million (£0.96 million). Earnings per share 9.6p (7.1p). The board says strong demand has continued in the first two months of this year and it views the current year with confidence.

ASSAM-DOORS: Dividend for 1986 held at 9p. Profit £543,130 (£613,673). Extraordinary item, £68,862 (£168,432 debit). Earnings per share 40.37p (£45.92p).

PRUDENTIAL CORPORATION: Prudential Property Services has acquired Chiltern Estates with six residential sales offices in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire for an undisclosed price. This brings the total of residential estate agency outlets operating nationally in the Prudential stable to 383.

MOORE GROUP: Dividend 1.82p (1.4p) for 1986. Turnover £1.19 million (£0.5 million). Profit £1.2 million (£1.2 million). Earnings per share 22.5p (£21.5p).

HOUSE OF LEROSE: Total dividend 9.4p (£4p) for 1986. Turnover £17.16 million (£16.59 million). Profit £1.82 million (£1.19 million). Earnings per share 22.5p (£21.5p).

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE AND INVESTMENT: Half-year to December 31. Interim dividend unchanged at 1p on increased capital, payable on April 28. Turnover £2.91 million (£2.57 million). Profit £390,000 (£311,000). Earnings per share, adjusted, 1.84p (£1.40p).

CHURCH & CO: Total dividend for 1986 9.5p (£5p). Turnover £5.84 million (£5.52 million). Profit £1.2 million (£1.1 million). Earnings per share 29.1p (£25.6p).

A BECKMAN: Contracts for the chairman, reports that the acquisition of Kirkman House, Whitefield Street, London, W1, from Guardian Assurance for £1.85 million cash. Kirkman House is a freehold office building with six tenants paying an annual rent of about £123,000.

THOMAS WALKER: Half-year to December 31. Interim dividend 0.175p (£0.17p). Turnover £1.28 million (£1.28 million). Profit £97,608 (£96,165). Earnings per share 0.92p (£0.8p).

TOWN CENTRE SECURITIES: Half-year to December 31. Interim dividend 0.4p (same). Gross rental and investment income £4.09 million (£3.34 million). Profit £1.5 million (£1.42 million). Earnings per share 1.07p (£0.94p).

T CLARKE: Total dividend raised to 2.60p (£2.31p) for 1986. Turnover £29.04 million (£29.5 million). Profit £878,000 (£608,000). Earnings per share 3.53p (£3.56p).

GLENTREE: Dividend 0.3p, as forecast, for the year to November 30. Turnover £78,845 (£76,464). Profit £190,519 (£106,161). Earnings per share, based on weighted average, 1.26p (£0.3p).

GR (HOLDINGS): Interim dividend unchanged at 1.6p for the six months to December 31. Turnover £1.53 million (£1.2 million). Profit £1.2 million (£1.2 million). Earnings per share 21.8p (£13.1p).

RILEY LEISURE: Contracts have been exchanged for the sale of a part of the business carried on by Riley Leisure Industries, a company owned by Mr Aubrey Riley, who resigned as a director of LI on March 5. The price for the fixed assets is £250,000 (book value, £905,000).

LWT (HOLDINGS): Half-year to January 23. Interim dividend 10.2p (£5.68p), payable on May 1. Turnover £97.72 million (£73.8 million). Profit £12.7 million (£6.13 million). Earnings per share 43.25p (£18.1p). Mr Christopher Black, the chairman, reports that the acquisition of Kirkman House, Whitefield Street, London, W1, is already clear that the group will have a record year.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of Pacific Lighting Overseas Finance, N.V.
8% Guaranteed Debentures Due April 15, 1988

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of Article Three of the Indenture dated as of April 15, 1973, among Pacific Lighting Overseas Finance, N.V. (the "Company"), Pacific Lighting Corporation as Guarantor, and Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, as Trustee, \$2,400,000 principal amount of the Company's 8% Guaranteed Debentures Due April 15, 1988 (the "Debentures") that are presently outstanding under the Indenture will be redeemed on April 15, 1987 (the "redemption date") at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

As of the date of this notice, there are \$8,400,000 aggregate principal amount of Debentures outstanding. Debentures to be redeemed are numbered as follows:

M-10	415	840	1883	2051	3300	3772	5274	7126	8094	10804	11558	11880	12181	12473	12832	13376	14232	14703	20280	20522	20863	22581	24033	24732
12	416	847	1887	2055	3302	3773	5275	7127	8095	10805	11559	11881	12182	12474	12833	13377	14233	14704	20281	20523	20864	22582	24034	24733
13	417	848	1888	2056	3303	3774	5276	7128	8096	10806	11560	11882	12183	12475	12834	13378	14234	14705	20282	20524	20865	22583	24035	24734
14	418	849	1889	2057	3304	3775	5277	7129	8097	10807	11561	11883	12184	12476	12835	13379	14235	14706	20283	20525	20866	22584	24036	24735
15	419	850	1890	2058	3305	3776	5278	7130	8098	10808	11562	11884	12185	12477	12836	13380	14236	14707	20284	20526	20867	22585	24037	24736
16	420	851	1891	2059	3306	3777	5279	7131	8099	10809	11563	11885	12186	12478	12837	13381	14237	14708	20285	20527	20868	22586	24038	24737
17	421	852	1892	2060	3307	3778	5280	7132	8100	10810	11564	11886	12187	12479	12838	13382	14238	14709	20286	20528	20869	22587	24039	24738
18	422	853	1893	2061	3308	3779	5281	7133	8101	10811	11565	11887	12188	12480	12839	13383	14239	14710	20287	20529	20870	22588	24040	24739
19	423	854	1894	2062	3309	3780	5282	7134	8102	10812	11566	11888	12189	12481	12840	13384	14240	14711	20288	20530	20871	22589	24041	24740
20	424	855	1895	2063	3310	3781	5283	7135	8103	10813	11567	11889	12190	12482	12841	13385	14241	14712	20289	20531	20872	22590	24042	24741
21	425	856	1896	2064	3311	3782	5284	7136	8104	10814	11568	11890	12191	12483	12842	13386	14242	14713	20290	20532	20873	22591	24043	24742
22	426	857	1897	2065	3312	3783	5285	7137	8105	10815	11569	11891	12192	12484	12843	13387	14243	14714	20291	20533	20874	22592	24044	24743
23	427	858	1898	2066	3313	3784	5286	7138	8106	10816	11570	11892	12193	12485	12844	13388	14244	14715	20292	20534	20875	22593	24045	24744
24	428	859	1899	2067	3314	3785	5287	7139	8107	10817	11571	11893	12194	12486	12845	13389	14245	14716	20293	20535	20876	22594	24046	24745
25	429	860	1900	2068	3315	3786	5288	7140	8108	10818	11572	11894	12195	12487	12846	13390	14246	14717	20294	20536	20877	22595	24047	24746
26	430	861	1901	2069	3316	3787	5289	7141	8109	10819	11573	11895	12196	12488	12847	13391	14247	14718	20295	20537	20878	22596	24048	24747
27	431	862	1902	2070	3317	3788	5290	7142	8110	10820	11574	11896	12197	12489	12848	13392	14248	14719	20296	20538	20879	22597	24049	24748
28	432	863	1903	2071	3318	3789	5291	7143	8111	10821	11575	11897	12198	12490	12849	13393	14249	14720	20297	20539	20880	22598	24050	24749
29	433	864	1904	2072	3319	3790	5292	7144	8112	10822	11576	11898	12199	12491	12850	13394	14250	14721	20298	20540	20881	22599	24051	24750
30	434	865	1905	2073	3320	3791	5293	7145	8113	10823	11577	11899	12200	12492	12851	13395	14251	14722	20299	20541	20882	22600	24052	24751
31	435	866	1906	2074	3321	3792	5294	7146	8114	10824	11578	11900	12201	12493	12852	13396	14252	14723	20300	20542	20883	22601	24053	24752
32	436	867	1907	2075	3322	3793	5295	7147	8115	10825	11579	11901	12202	12494	12853	13397	14253	14724	20301	20543	20884	22602	24054	24753
33	437	868	1908	2076	3323	3794	5296	7148	8116	10826	11580	11902	12203	12495	12854	13398	14254	14725	20302	20544	20885	22603	24055	24754
34	438	869	1909	2077	3324	3795	5297	7149	8117	10827	11581	11903	12204	12496	12855	13399	14255	14726	20303	20545	20886	22604	24056	24755
35	439	870	1910	2078	3325	3796	5298	7150	8118	10828	11582	11904	12205	12497	12856	13400	14256	14727	20304	20546	20887	22605	24057	24756
36	440	871	1911	2079	3326	3797	5299	7151	8119	10829	11583	11905	12206	12498	12857	13401	14257	14728	20305	20547	20888	22606	24058	24757
37	441	872	1912	2080	3327	3798	5300	7152	8120	10830	11584	11906	12207	12499	12858	13402	14258	14729	20306	20548	20889	22607	24059	24758
38	442	873	1913	2081	3328	3799	5301	7153	8121	10831	11585	11907	12208	12500	12859	13403	14259	14730	20307	20549	20890	22608	24060	24759
39	443	874	1914	2082	3329	3800	5302	7154	8122	10832	11586	11908	12209	12501	12860	13404	14260	14731	20308	20550	20891	22609	24061	24760
40	444	875	1915	2083	3330	3801	5303	7155	8123	10833	11587	11909	12210	12502	12861	13405	14261	14732	20309	20551	20892	22610	24062	24761
41	445	876	1916	2084	3331	3802	5304	7156	8124	10834	11588	11910	12211	12503	12862	13406	14262	14733	20310	20552	20893	22611	24063	24762
42	446	877	1917	2085	3332	3803	5305	7157	8125	10835	11589	11911	12212	12504	12863	13407	14263	14734	20311	20553	20894	22612	24064	24763
43	447	878	1918	2086	3333	3804	5306	7158	8126	10836	11590	11912	12213	12505	12864	13408	14264	14735	20312	20554	20895	22613	24065	24764
44	448	879	1919	2087	3334	3805	5307	7159	8127	10837	11591	11913	12214	12506	12865	13409	14265	14736	20313	20555	20896	22614	24066	24765
45	449	880	1920	2088	3335	3806	5308	7160	8128	10838	11592	11914	12215	12507	12866	13410	14266	14737	20314	20556	20897	22615	24067	24766
46	450	881	1921	2089	3336	3807	5309	7161	8129	10839	11593	11915	12216	12508	12867	13411	14267	14738	20315	20557	20898	22616	24068	24767
47	451	882	1922	2090	3337	3808	5310	7162	8130	10840	11594	11916	12217	12509	12868	13412	14268	14739	20316	20558	20899	22617	24069	24768
48	452	883	1923	2091	3338	3809	5311	7163	8131	10841	11595	11917	12218	12510	12869	13413	14269	14740	20317	20559	20900	22618	24070	24769
49	453	884	1924	2092	3339	3810	5312	7164	8132	10842	11596	11918	12219	12511	12870	13414	14270	14741	20318	20560	20901	22619	24071	24770
50	454	885	1925	2093	3340	3811	5313	7165	8133	10843	11597	11919	12220	12512	12871	13415	14271	14742	20319	20561	20902	22620	24072	24771
51	455	886	1926	2094	3341	3812	5314	7166	8134	10844	11598	11920	12221	12513	12872	13416	14272	14743	20320	20562	20903	22621	24073	24772
52	456	887	1927	2095	3342	3813	5315	7167	8135	10845	11599	11921	12222	12514	12873	13417	14273	14744	20321	20563	20904	22622	24074	24773
53	457	888	1928	2096	3343	3814	5316	7168	8136	10846	11600	11922	12223	12515	12874	13418	14274	14745	20322	20564	20905	22623	24075	24774
54	458	889	1929	2097	3344	3815	5317	7169	8137	10847	11601	11923	12224	12516	12875	13419	14275	14746	20323	20565	20906	22624	24076	24775
55	459	890	1930	2098	3345	3816	5318	7170	8138	10848	11602	11924	12225	12517	12876	13420	14276	14747	20324	20566	20907	22625	24077	24776
56	460	891	1931	2099	3346	3817	5319	7171	8139	10849	11603	11925	12226	12518	12877	13421	14277	14748	20325	20567	20908	22626	24078	24777
57	461	892	1932	2100	3347	3818	5320	7172	8140	10850	11604	11926	12227	12519	12878	13422	14278	14749	20326	20568	20909	22627	24079	24778
58	462	893	1933	2101	3348	3819	5321	7173	8141	10851	11605	11927	12228	12520	12879	13423	14279	14750	20327	20569	20910	22628	24080	24779
59	463	894	1934	2102	3349	3820	5322	7174	8142	10852	11606	11928	12229	12521	12880	13424	14280	14751	20328	20570	20911	22629	24081	24780
60	464	895	1935	2103	3350	3821	5323	7175	8143	10853	11607	11929	12230	12522	12881	13425	14281	14752	20329	20571	20912	22630	24082	24781
61	465	896	1936	2104	3351	3822	5324	7176	8144	10854	11608	11930	12231	12523	12882	13426	14282	14753	20330	20572	20913	22631	24083	24782
62	466	897	1937	2105	3352	3823	5325	7177	8145	10855	11609	11931	12232	12524	1									



Creating billions of moments like these pays handsome dividends.

1986 was an excellent year for United Biscuits: a year in which we worked hard to produce the hundreds of brands of biscuits, snacks and other foods which were enjoyed in their billions.

From McVitie's Hob-nobs, KP Hula Hoops and Wimpy burgers in the UK, to E.L. Fudges and Tato Skins in the US, our products went from strength to strength.

And in delighting consumers we were benefiting our shareholders, too. As our figures show, pre-tax profits went up 23% to a record £125.2 million.

In the US, Keebler's improved trading performance in dollar terms lifted its margins and its profits to \$48.6 million.

Our success has enabled us to increase dividends to shareholders by a very significant 19%, to 9.5p per share.

Creating and building better brands builds stronger and more profitable businesses. And we are committed to a policy of prudent investment to ensure the continued success of our group.

Last year we invested a record £124.7 million and still had a substantial positive cash-flow.

1986 Financial Highlights

Sales	£1,932.5m	up 1%
Trading profit	£138.0m	up 12%
Pre-tax profit	£125.2m	up 23%
Earnings per share	20.3p	up 6%
Dividends per share	9.5p	up 19%
Capital expenditure	£124.7m	up 32%
Return on average capital employed increased from 19% to 22%.		

Outlook for 1987

Looking to the future we are confident that our performance in 1986 has put us in a strong position for further growth.

We have already made an excellent start to 1987 - on both sides of the Atlantic.

And we are determined to make it even more of a vintage year - for consumers as well as

shareholders - by creating many more moments like these.

For more information on how we did in 1986, send for a copy of our Annual Report to be published in April.



United Biscuits

To Mark Whitfield, United Biscuits (Holdings) plc, Grant House, PO.Box 40, Syon Lane, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5NN.

Please send me a copy of your Annual Report when published.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

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ENCLOSURE

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—Gold—**

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DAILY DIVIDEND
£12,000
Claims required for
+56 points

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[illegible]

130.9m	St Ives Op	542	a +22	6.4	1.2
956.1m	Saatchi 10p (aa)	654	B -13	17.3	2.6 1
128.9m	Do Conv	128 ¹	0 -2	9.0	5.9
35.6m	Shanwick	455	+5	5.4	1.4 2
184.8m	Samr David	270	..	6.4	2.4 2

802.3m Norfolk (Jett)	458	+8	4.7	1.0
5,171.0m Outer Harbor	263	+3	30.8	4.4 1
25.5m Vain Polen	198	+8	2.1	1.1 2
108.5m WCRS	640	-10	8.9	1.1
8,981.0m Wica	117			
165.5m Washington (4)	244	-3	7.9	3.2 2
42.7m Walsough	380	+40	71.1	2.9 1

PROPERTY					
51.1m Allied Lon	105	+10	2.5	2.4	2.3
12.9m Apex	120	-10	2.9	2.4	2.3
123.8m Arlington Secs	240	+4	2.4	1.0	1.0
47.4m Asch	415	+25	4.3	1.9	1.9

22.2m	Bauer Home	122	-15	6.4b	4.0 14
19.6m	Bayer	132			3.0 14
25.5m	Becton & Hay	254	-2		3.0 14
126.1m	Berk (F)	302	+6	17.4	5.8 15
142.5m	Bradford	510	-5	14.8	2.9 20
390.8m	Br Land	182	-3	4.0	2.4 16
158.6m	Bunton	193	+5	8.5	4.4 22
36.0m	CAL	123	+2	2.8	2.3 15
2,922,000	Cum. (A) 6/8/88	AT	-1	0.5	0.8 3

248.8m	Co & Counties	325	+5	10.0	3.1	22
7,484.0m	Carlini Prop	358	..	2.6	0.7	..
45.8m	Centennial	370	+35	8.9	2.9	84
106.0m	Chambridge	530	..	17.9	3.4	25
8,140,000	Clarke Nichols	178	+10	9.0	5.7	27
95.3m	Clayton	270	+2	7.1	2.6	13
85.1m	Comela	336	+1	7.4	2.2	..
18.6m	Control Secs	77	+4	..	..	..

98.7m	Country at New	28	0	2.9	2.4
22.7m	Country F	236	-3	2.1	2.5
17.5m	Custins	319	+30	3.9	2.9
118.5m	Davis	730		20.0	2.7
45.3m	Davis Estates	35	-15		0.2
27.4m	Egerton Trust	165	-8	2.5	1.5
10.2m	Estates & Agency	180	+30	4.3	2.4
22.6m	Estates Gen	123	+2	3.7	3.0
67.5m	Estates Prod	196	+4	12.1	8.1

42.3m Evans Oil Leads	129	+3	5.9	4.8	14
16.7m Five Oaks	77	-7			8
86.8m Froggatt	248	•	11.2	4.5	12
5,980,000 Gormes	46	+1			
61.0m Granger	318	+50	3.8	1.2	29
373.2m Gr Portland	246	+30	10.1	4.1	30
208.7m Greycoat	278	+6	3.5	1.8	52
— Hollywood Sp	215	-6			

174.4m	Hammarson	485	+10	13.6	27.30
678.4m	Do 'A' (as)	485	+5	13.6	28.33
57.0m	Harmon Tst	58 1/2	+4	1.8	2.3
14.0m	Harvey Druce	208	+1	5.1	1.9 25
34.1m	Hardinger	510	—	16.9	3.2 13
—	Hong Kong Land	54 1/2	+1 1/2	—	—
3,000,000	Jenny	300	—	2.8	1.0
207.3m	Land Prop	388	-22	11.4	3.1 15

1,353.3m	Lino Sack (m)	389	+10	14.5	3.7	24
272.2m	Lon & Edin Tot	655		8.6	1.6	24
36.2m	Do 6-4	252	+8	9.3	3.7	
141.7m	Lon & Metro	222	+7	4.4	2.0	
53.4m	Lon & Prov Shop	330	..	7.3	2.2	90
95.4m	Lon Shop Prop	196	-1	8.0	4.1	22
872.8m	MEPC (m)	362	+9	18.4	4.5	21
31.1m	Mohrway	243	+8	7.1	2.9	
91.0m	Mohrway	140	+6			

17.3m	Marblehead	57	+4	3.9	0.8 20
64.4m	Marler	915	-68	5.7	0.6 91
34.5m	Merritt Moore	290	-	5.0	1.7 22
28.5m	Merrin Ind	180	-	-	-
168.2m	Mountview	235	-8	3.1	1.3 18
42.5m	Mouzeigh	850	-10	7.1	0.8 13
67.8m	Mucklow (A&J)	130	-	7.9	61 75
15.6m	Murphy	324 1/2	-	20.0	0.8 67

10.0m New Livestock	100	0-5	1.7	1.7 32
17.7m Parkside	83	-4	2.9	3.5 13
120.5m Poachey	348	0-3	13.6	3.8 18
47.6m Priest Martins	320	+17	..	..
125.6m Prop & Rev	250	-5	7.9	3.0 44
122.7m Prop Hlds	150	..	4.2	2.8 31
104.3m Prop Security	156	0-11	4.3b	2.8 29
14.8m Regan	124	-1	0.1	0.6 55
134.8m Regisun	180	-1	3.0b	1.6 28

82.0m	Rivlin	144	-12	0.4	0.3 44
372.8m	Rosenzweig	715	r +8	1.4	0.2 88
35.2m	Rush & Tompkins	255	+7	11.8	4.2 14
104.8m	Scott Mac	108	+3	6.1	5.8 23
21.2m	Shiel Gp	255	+80	2.9	1.1 44
543.2m	Slough Estates	200	+8	8.3	4.2 20
43.8m	Southam Stadium	459	-13	0.8	0.2
88.0m	Sprybrook	415	@	14.3	34 19

223.5m	Stockley	94	-6	2.3	22.2
53.4m	Town Centre	88	-1	1.8	2.7
32.8m	Tratford Park	306	-6	17.5	8.7
18.0m	UK Land	415	+40	5.7	1.4
93.0m	Wagner	975	●	32.1	3.3
79.2m	Warrford	825	●	25.0	3.0
205.1m	Wales	167	-2	3.8	2.3
9.519.0m	Webb (Jag)	37	●	0.7	1.9

SHIPPING					
418.7m Assoc Br Ports	483	-2	8.6	1.8	26
341.7m Caledonia	333	+3	7.4	2.1	91
14.2m Other / largest	60				3

8,080,000	Grog	505	..	21.4	4.2	41
15.8m	Jacobs (JD)	88	..	5.1b	7.4	32
857,000	Lyle	84	..	..	..	0
740,000	Messary Docks	57	..	..	..	3
363.0m	Ocean Transport	316	-4	12.9	4.1	14
2,346,000	P & O Old (ao)	630	..	28.4	4.2	18
17.8m	Reichman (Walter)	203	+32	7.1	3.5	32
75.5m	Tibook	385	-13	5.6	1.5	25
1,608,000	Titan	..	..	..	..	..

SHOES AND LEATHER					
80.8m Ft	505	+4	11.1b	2.2	14
25.0m	256	+40	14.8b	5.6	15
2.56A 000					

15.0m	Lambert Haworth	288	-17	10.0	1.7
4,036,000	Minebold & Burton	66	--	4.4	3.7 11
37.2m	Pitro	305	+7	7.3	4.8 29
33.7m	Strong & Fisher	221	+3	13.6	2.4 13
47.1m	Stylo	245	-8	6.4	5.9 10
				2.6	2.6 30

TEXTILES

73.2m Allied Text	908	-2	11.4	5.8	18
8,090,000 Amers (Jno)	243	..	10.7	4.4	15
13.0m Golex (Bro)	289	+2	7.1	2.5	11
11.8m Beckman (A)	114	+4	8.2	7.2	13
2,472,000 Bolton	27	-4	..	..	..
22.9m Br Michr	173	-1	8.6n	5.0	18

28.0m	Corn	130	0	3.8	2.8 31
1,941.5m	Crownsails (sq)	515	0	5.7	7.0 17
160.5m	Crowther (sq)	421	+36	10.2	2.4 14
438.8m	Dawson	192	0	5.0	2.8 12
15.5m	Debon	230	+2	0.1	3.1 15
—	Drummond	79	0	0.7	1.9 25
3,168.0m	Dup Mill	154	0	4.8	3.0 11
7,621.0m	Foster (John)	110	0	2.9	2.6 14
—	Foster (John)	88	+2	5.0	5.7 7

\$2,250,000	Western Bookroom	183	+2	7.9	5.2 11.
3,250,000	Hickory Printersco	51	+1		
61.9m	Billingworth	155	+4	6.0	3.2 14.
4,882,000	Wegman (Harold)	140		4.3	3.1 25.
10.3m	Jaromo (S)	179	+9	5.0	2.6 17.
63.2m	Liscomb	298	+3	6.8	2.9 15.
21.2m	Leeds	277	+13	8.8	3.2 13.
27.1m	Lesler	165	-12	7.4	0.8 14.
4,103,000	Lyles (C)	110			

8,075,000	Machinery (High)	161	+8	6.2	1.8	12
6,738,000	Munson	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.7	4.2	12
9,097,000	Powland "A"	184	+26	8.9	4.2	20
81.2m	Reedcut	63	+4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.5	4.0	14
5,817,000	SEET	145	+1	7.6	5.2	8
13.5m	Sellers	142	+3	3.5	2.5	11
71.6m	Sider	134	-10	7.4	5.5	9
2,400,000	Strawshaw (B)	66	-1	1.6		

3,073,000	Shredded 'A'	40%	+1%	—	—	—
5,875,000	Twocut Jersey	155	+2	8.6	5.5	8.1
25.6m	Towheaters	435	+10	5.7	1.9	21.1
264.7m	Totals	130	+4	6.9	4.6	13.1
11.7m	Yonkyde	250	..	10.0	4.0	7.1

TORACCO

7,738.0m SAT (m)	620	+10	18.4	3.5	13.1
31.4m Corral	131				
647.9m Roadside "B"	263	+29	100	3.8	9.2

* Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend c Interim
 payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and
 yield exclude s special payment k Pre-merger figures n
 Forecast earnings o Ex other r Ex rights s Ex scrip or
 share split t Tax-free .. No significant data.

... ..

● Ex dividend a Ex alt b Forecast dividend c Interim payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment h Pre-merger figures n Forecast earnings o Ex other r Ex rights s Ex scrip or share split t Tax-free ... No significant data.

EDUCATIONAL

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

THE CITY UNIVERSITY

CENTRE FOR STUDIES IN PROPERTY VALUATION AND MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1. READERSHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN PROPERTY VALUATION AND MANAGEMENT
Consequent upon the appointment of Mr. A. E. Boun as Property Research Manager with Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd a vacancy has arisen in the Centre for a Reader/Senior Lecturer. Applicants should be Chartered Surveyors with a good honours degree and academic and practical experience in Property Valuation. The person appointed will be responsible for valuation teaching at undergraduate and postgraduate level and for the Centre's research programme. The appointment will be for five years in the first instance.

Salary will be on the scale £18,490 - £21,605 plus £1,393 London allowance.

2. LECTURESHIP IN QUANTITATIVE STUDIES
Owing to the start of a part-time M.Sc. Course in Property Investment in the next academic year, a further post of Lecturer in Quantitative Studies has been created. Applicants should have a good first degree and/or a higher degree with a quantitative orientation. They should be experienced in the use of computers and, ideally, have some knowledge of property markets. The person appointed will be responsible for teaching corporate and statistics, with particular application to Property Investment appraisal and Property Market studies at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

The appointment will be for five years in the first instance. Salary will be on either scale A, £8,735 - £13,675 or scale B, £14,245 - £18,210. In addition there is a London Allowance of £1,393.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Academic Registrar's Office, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Telephone 01-253 4389, Ext. 3035. Closing date for both posts, 29th April 1987.



DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS

Lecturer

required in the Department's Section of AERONAUTICAL STRUCTURES. This Section is particularly vigorous in the theoretical and experimental analysis of composite structures. Preference will therefore be given to candidates with a proven research interest in composite and advanced materials and with the Department's many native contractual links with Government bodies and industry. The successful applicant will also be expected to participate in undergraduate and postgraduate teaching structural analysis.

Salary in the scale £8,735 - £13,675 or £14,245 - £18,210 according to qualifications and experience, plus £1,393 London allowance.

Applications (Full cv and three references) or requests for further particulars to Professor G.A.O. Davies, Head of Department of Aeronautics, Imperial College, London SW7 2BX. Tel: 01-588-5111 (Ext. 4001). Closing date for applications 8th May 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF READING

LECTURESHIPS IN THE HISTORY OF ART

Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer in the Department of the History of Art. The Department is subject from the 15th to the 19th Century. The appointments are from October 1987 for a period of 5 years in the first place. Initial salary in the scale £8,735 to £13,675 plus USS/USPS benefits. Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Office, University of Reading, Whiteknights, P.O. Box 217, Reading, RG6 2AH. Tel: 0734 27922 and 221. Please quote Ref. AC 4370A. Closing date 24 April 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Lectureship

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Law (salary on Grade A £8,735 - £13,675 per annum, or Grade B £14,245 - £18,210 per annum) for appointment from 1 October 1987, from candidates with interests and expertise in any of the major fields of legal study.

Applications (ten copies), including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of 2 referees, should reach the Registrar (L/524/T), University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained, by 21st April 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

Chair in Computer Systems Engineering

Applications are invited for the above Chair in the Department of Electronic Systems Engineering.

Candidates will be expected to have an established record of research and publication and to provide leadership related to the Department's current activities in computer systems. These include man-machine interaction, computer networks, software engineering and real-time systems. There is also research in digital communications, signal processing and computer aided design.

The Department is equipped with four VAX 11/750s, one 11/730, two MicroVAX II machines and more than 20 Whitechapel, Sun and PERQ workstations. There is full Ethernet networking of all machines, with gateways to the University Ethernet, JANET/PSS and AppleLink. Industrial liaison is excellent and includes involvement in Alvey and Esprit projects.

The appointment will be on the professional scale, minimum £22,050 (£23,360 from 1st March 1988) from a data which is negotiable. There is an additional possibility of a consultancy. Potential applicants wishing to visit the Department informally are invited to telephone the Chairman, Professor Don Pearson (0206) 862286 ext 2095.

Applications (14 copies), including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should reach the Registrar (C/178/T) University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained by 16th April 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

CHAIR OF GERIATRIC MEDICINE

The University invites applications from candidates with medical qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom for the full time Chair of Geriatric Medicine based at Hope Hospital, Salford. Applicants should have had clinical experience in geriatric medicine and should have a major interest in clinical research, biological research into ageing, epidemiological research or in the delivery of medical care to the elderly. The Salford Health Authority is prepared to offer an Honorary Consultant contract to the successful, suitably qualified applicant. Applications (one copy suitable for photographic reproduction) giving full details of qualifications and experience together with the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to the Registrar, The University of Manchester, M13 9PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained and received by him not later than May 8th 1987. Please quote ref. 51/87/T1. Overseas candidates may apply by air mail letter in the first instance.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Professor of Primary Education

Applications are invited for a new professorship in the Faculty of Educational Studies in the field of Primary Education. The Professor will be expected to play a leading role in the major development of initial and in-service education for primary (including infant) teaching currently taking place in the Faculty. Leadership in relevant research will be of central importance. It is anticipated that the Professorship will be located in the Department of Education but if the subject area of the person appointed is appropriate, location could be in the Department of Arts Education or the Department of Science Education. Salary in the Professorial Range: current minimum £22,050. Applications (3 copies) to the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (telephone 0203 523627) from whom particulars may be obtained quoting Ref. No. 35/A/86/J (please mark clearly). Closing date for applications is 15th April 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS IN BRITISH CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ESRC RESEARCH PROGRAMME ON MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT

Applications are invited for a post of Research Associate to work for a period of up to 2 years on this major ESRC funded research project under the direction of A G GRAY and W J JENKINS through the Public Sector Management Unit of the Faculty's Institute of Management.

In addition to a good honours degree in a discipline related to public sector management, a higher degree and/or a professional qualification would be an advantage as would an ability or willingness to work with computerised data bases.

Salary on the scale £5,185 - £12,605 but the initial salary on this scale will not be higher than £8,000.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from J E Reilly, Secretary of Faculties and Deputy Registrar, The Registry, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ. The closing date for application is Friday, 10th April 1987. Please quote reference A87/42.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

CAREERS ADVISORY SERVICE

Careers Adviser required for the Service, which offers a careers education programme. Information and counselling to students of the university. The appointee will be expected to develop careers education programmes, give individual counselling to students, take part in employer liaison and in general administration of the Service.

Candidates should be between 26 and 36 years, have a good honours degree and appropriate training and/or experience in careers guidance or a closely-related field. Salary £7,140 - £14,825 pa on Administrative Grade 2.

For further details please write to Mrs. A.P. Raderecht, Head of the Careers Advisory Service, 11 Priory Road, Bristol BS8 1TU. Closing date for applications 3th April.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

Department of Physics LECTURESHIP IN THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Theoretical Physics tenable from 1st October 1987. Applicants will be expected to contribute to the Department's active research in the theory of elementary particles.

Salary on Grade A, £8,735 - £13,675 (subject to confirmation) with USS.

Applications (3 copies) naming three referees (quoting reference P3) should be sent by 22 April 1987 to the Registrar, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF READING

Department of Psychology

Applications are invited for a 5 year fixed term lectureship from 1 October 1987. Candidates should have teaching and research interests in Experimental Abnormal Psychology. A professional qualification in Clinical Psychology is desirable though not essential.

The successful candidate will be expected to teach at all levels, undergraduate and postgraduate, and will be encouraged to develop existing research links with local hospitals and organisations concerned with mental health. Initial salary will be on the scale £8,735 to £13,675 p.a. plus USS/USPS benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Officer, University of Reading, Whiteknights, P.O. Box 217, Reading, RG6 2AH. Telephone (0734) 875123 ext. 220. Please quote Ref. AC8704A.

Closing date 1 May 1987.

Coleg Prifysgol Cymru Aberystwyth

The University College of Wales

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for the above post which is tenable from 1 October 1987. Salary on the scale for Lecturers with initial appointment to Grade A, £8,735 to £13,675 per annum (£9,260 to £14,500 from 1.3.88).

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Staffing Officer, The University College of Wales, Old College, King Street, Aberystwyth, SY23 2AX (Tel 0970 3177, Ext 207). Closing date for applications 8 April 1987.

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WINCHESTER COLLEGE

The examination of candidates for Scholarships, Exhibitions and Nominations will begin at the College on Monday 11 May. About 15 Scholarships and about 6 Exhibitions will be offered. If candidates of suitable quality present themselves, up to two of the Scholarships will have a value equal to the full fee. The others will have a minimum value of nearly two thirds of the fee. Exhibitions have a maximum value of one third of the fee. Candidates must be under 14 on June 1 and at least 12 on September 1. Entry forms, which must be returned by April 20, are obtainable from the Second Master, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 9NA.

HORIZONS

A guide to career choice

Skills of the matchmaker

Are company managers necessarily in the best position to judge what kind of staff they require? According to Richard Rumbold, who runs a recruitment consultancy in the West of England, the answer is "You can't count on it". And that is perhaps why his services are much in demand these days.

Any idea that recruitment is solely a matter of finding a name to fill a slot was quickly dispelled by Richard's branch Manager, Katie Pinks. Katie, who handles a lot of the secretarial vacancies, told me that it was important to ensure that a person had precisely the right skills of the job in question and the right personality for the firm.

But you cannot hope to do this effectively without thorough preparation. So one of the initial tasks of a consultant's job is to familiarise himself with a firm's needs and work out an accurate job specification for each post he is asked to fill.

Richard's advantage is that he is able to stand back from the hurry-burry and assess each organization and its human resource needs dispassionately. As a consequence he often finds his interpretation of these requirements differs markedly from the views of the management.

"At the end of the day the person they get may well be quite different from the person they originally thought they needed," he told me. I don't think this was a display of professional arrogance on his part. Indeed the growth of the recruitment consultancy profession in recent years indicates a ready market for the expertise that people like Richard can offer.

Recruitment mistakes - particularly at the executive level - can prove costly, and clearly if outside assistance can succeed in reducing mismatches then it is worth paying for.

This is particularly important in the case of temporary staff. My idea of a "temp" is of a scatterbrained 21-year-old who can't bear to stay in one place for more than a week, but it seems I've got it wrong. For one thing a temp might be male - an accountant, perhaps - or a technical writer. And most of the secretarial temps Katie places are middle-aged housewives who are returning to work after bringing up their families.

"Offices have changed enormously in the past 15 years with the advent of high-tech," Katie comments. "So naturally they're apprehensive at first. We have to make sure that the assignments we give them are well within their capabilities. She may spend a considerable amount of time with a candidate, assessing his or her level of ability and offering advice. People often have a hazy (or exaggerated) notion of the jobs they are suited for or the salaries they can command. A school leaver cannot expect to become a PA first time round, nor can a £10,000-a-year secretary straight from the West



Finding the right man or woman for the job involves rather more than a flash of intuition, but sensitivity and care, says Roger Jones

End expect to be paid so handsomely in Little Sluggington in the Mud! Employers, too, sometimes need guidance on how much to offer a certain grade of employee. Dispensing information like this is all in a day's work for a recruitment consultant.

You have to be fairly adaptable in this profession, and Helen, Richard's partner, therefore looks for staff with a good academic background. You needn't be a graduate - though some of the top consultancies now expect this - but A levels are highly desirable.

Helen's background is personnel and training is highly relevant to this type of work, but other backgrounds can be just as acceptable. Katie, for instance, used to be a computer programmer, while Richard was an engineer, but their past experience comes in extremely handy when they are dealing with specialist appointments in the IT and technical fields.

But this is certainly no job for an amateur. All of Richard's staff have been through a one-month intensive training course operated by the controller of their franchise, the Alfred Marks Group, followed up by supervised job experience in different branches. There is also a professional body, the Institute of Employment Consultants, which offers correspondence courses and examinations at two levels, which lead to Associateship and Membership status respectively.

There is a wide range of opportunities in the recruitment consultancy business. The Federation of Personnel Services has 1,400 members and reckons there are about 3,000 other firms of this type. Some agencies specialize - in accountancy or hotel staff, for instance - while others may handle any type of appointment from Office Boy to Finance Director.

Important to feel part of the team

- a mature and stable personality is required. In Katie's estimation a consultant has to be able to think logically and quickly. The "temps" side of the operation is particularly fast moving, as more often than not the employee has to be in place within a matter of hours rather than days.

She finds the work much more enjoyable than wrestling with the challenges of COBOL and FORTRAN, although her working hours now tend to be longer and more erratic. "But I don't mind a bit", she confided in me. "Nowadays I can't wait to get to work in the morning because I know that something interesting is always on the cards."

This is a people-oriented profession where good personal relationships are the key to success. But former engineer Richard was at pains to assure me that life in the recruitment game is no bed of roses.

"This job is the absolute 'piss' in frustration," he smiled wryly. "But it's like conquering Everest when things turn out right."

● The Federation of Personnel Services' address is 10 Belgrave Square, London SW1 8PP; 01-235 6616. The Institute of Employment Consultants' address is 55 Charterhouse Street, London EC1M 6HA; 01-251 4559. On Thursday: Headhunting, or "executive search".

CHURCHER'S COLLEGE

Petersfield, Hampshire

HMC: 460 pupils 11-18, 6th form girls

Required for September, 1987

HOUSEMASTER

of boys Boarding House (25 pupils aged 11-14)

Any teaching subject considered and willingness to help with games and/or extra curricular activities a strong recommendation for this post. Single or married accommodation available; the post would ideally suit a young married couple.

For further details and application forms, please contact Headmaster's Secretary, Petersfield (0730) 63033/63113.

THE MOUNT SCHOOL, YORK

(G.S.A.)

Quaker - 11-18: 310 Girls, mainly boarding (100 in Sixth Form)

Required for SEPTEMBER: Thriving History Department needs a young, enthusiastic, well qualified graduate capable of teaching HISTORY throughout the school to Oxbridge entrance. Must also be willing to offer subsidiary subject to lower level; Classics/Latin preferred but other subjects open to consideration. The successful candidate will be expected to play a full part in the life of the School. Accommodation may be available. Salary according to nationally agreed scales. Application Forms, obtainable from the Headmistress's Secretary, should be returned with the names and addresses of two referees by Monday, 20 April 1987.

HUTCHESONS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL GLASGOW

Rector: D.R. Ward, M.A. Independent Co. ed. 1600 Pupils HMC

Due to forthcoming retirements the following two posts will be available from August 1987.

DEPUTE RECTOR Senior School

DEPUTE RECTOR Lower School

An application form, together with further details of the post concerned may be obtained from Hutchesons' Educational Trust, 44 Kingarth Street, Glasgow G42 7RN. Tel. 041 423 7485, please indicate which post interests you. The closing date for applications will be Monday 6th April 1987.

THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL

HASLEMERE, SURREY

GSA (300 Girls Day/Boarding) CHAPLAIN

Required from September 1st 1987. The post is pastoral and teaching to GCSE 'A' Level (LEAG). Burnham Scale 2 (at present). Applications with full c.v. and names and addresses of 2 referees to the Headmistress by Friday May 1st 1987.

PEMBROKE HOUSE, KENYA

I.A.P.S.

Science Teacher required for September 1987

Applications with full c.v. & 2 referees by 27th March to The Bursar, Dauntsey's School, West Lavington, Wilts., SN10 4HE

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

MEDICAL SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

Chair of Geriatric Medicine Applications are invited for a new Chair of Geriatric Medicine within the University Department of Medicine. The salary will be within the clinical professional range, with superannuation benefits.

Further particulars from the Head of Administration (Appointments), University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, with whom applications should be lodged by 14 May 1987. Candidates in the U.K. should submit seventeen copies of their application. (Overseas candidates may submit one copy.)

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Department of Materials Science and Engineering

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited from good honours (1st and 2nd) graduates in Metallurgy/Materials Science or related Physical Sciences for 3 year studentships towards the degree of PhD. SERC/CASE awards with industrial collaboration are available in the following areas:

(i) The Structure of Heteroepitaxial Interfaces (HECI) (CEGB)
(ii) Investigation of Fracture Propagation in Zircaloy (CEGB)

Applications, together with the names of two referees, should be received as soon as possible by Dr. R. C. Ford, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, The University, PO Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

MAYFAIR ESTATE AGENCY
REQUIRE
SECRETARY/P.A.

To work for Director and Assistant in Commercial Department. The successful applicant will need to be a go-ahead person with common sense and good secretarial skills. Appearance, manner and speech reflected in salary.

£10,000 neg.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST

Applicants should be of a smart appearance, well spoken with good typing skills.

Salary: Negotiable

Please apply in writing with C.V. to:

TR Hutchinson, FRICS,
EGGERTON LIMITED,
30, Berkeley Square,
London, W1X 5HA.
(No Agencies)

Top Young
Receptionist?

We are looking for an intelligent, elegant and sparkling Receptionist who can chaperone VIP clients including world leaders in champagne production and fashion design. This super Advertising Agency is a prominent leader in its field and has a very impressive record for looking after its own people. Some previous reception experience is essential. Age 20-28 years. Salary £8,000. To discuss this exclusive opportunity please call 01-493 5787.

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Hot Prospects!!

Super 2nd Job — £9,000

Outgrow your first job? Looking for a worthwhile career break? Look no further. This company — one of the country's largest (and best) PR agencies — needs your help to set up a brand new team. Their goal is to win targeted big accounts. Working closely with a Director and an Account Director you will meet VIP clients, liaise with journalists, photographers etc, handle queries and deal at all levels. Good typing? Hungry for involvement. Call now on 01-493 4466.

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PA IN DESIGN

£11,500

This large Public Company whose designs are household names, needs a bright, well organised PA/Secretary to assist their young Financial Director. He spends most of his time in meetings so will rely on you to totally run his office. Liaise with senior level personnel and provide a true PA support. 9/55 skills + WP needed. Please call KAREN BETANCOURT or ANN GROVER for further details on 01-638 9205/01-628 0494

01-638 9205

PARTNER'S P.A.

£10,000

He's a real character, well known in his profession. Occasional cantankerous he may be but you'll be tough enough to discipline his diary. Audio/STL Any age. Quick start. review.

Call MAURA THOMAS

01-629 0777

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Join this well-known company closely connected with the Hotel and Food Industry as PA to their dynamic young Sales Director.

Your organising and problem solving abilities will be utilised to the full. Enjoy lots of client contact and real involvement. 8/60 skills needed. Age 24 +. Please call KAREN BETANCOURT or ANN GROVER for further details on 01-638 9205/01-628 0494

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FLAIR FOR FINANCE

to £11,500

Maybe you've worked for a financial director in company and would now like to use this experience to join a very creative environment. This top firm of interior designers needs a PA/Secretary to their financial director. 100/50 skills and WP ability needed. Please telephone 01-240 3512.

Elizabeth Hunt

Recruitment Consultants

2-3 Bedford Street London WC2

S/HAND SECRETARY

£10,500

St. James Finance Consultant with V.I.P. For Eastern clients needs a wholly reliable person in 20's probably with high education. Not high pressure here.

Call KIM GERLACH 01 434 0683.

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RECEPTIONIST

We are looking for an intelligent, elegant and sparkling receptionist to work in a friendly design and advertising consultancy in the Regents Park area. The successful applicant must have typing experience and be expected to operate the switchboard. Age 20-30. Salary negotiable. Contact Mrs Hanscock on 01 388 6903

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£10,000 PLUS BENEFITS

A level Shortland/Sec (23 plus) for busy Senior Executive involved in confidential international mergers and acquisitions. Prestigious multi national company Knightsbridge based. Tel: 01 499 5406 SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL 33 St. George Street, W1

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£10,000 PLUS BENEFITS

CABLE AND SATELLITE

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

Blast off in the tropics

Television is to be transformed by satellite broadcasts into a medium of choice, reports Jonathan Miller

Ten hours after leaving Paris, the white and blue Air France Boeing descends over the tropical blue seas off the coast of French Guiana, turns lazily over the notorious former penal colony of Devil's Island, and drops on to the single runway at Cayenne airport. The airport could have been used as a set in the film Casablanca. French policemen wearing kepis stand guard over a tumbledown terminal building. Outside, a collection of antique taxis wait for fares under the shade of banana trees.

But it is immediately apparent that Cayenne airport is more than a tropical backwater. Sharing the apron with the scheduled Air France flight is a British-registered Belfast transport plane, bearing the tail-sign of the Essex company HeavyLift, around which are swarming technicians in white coats, gently extracting an igloo-like container from the aircraft's cavernous interior.

Inside the container is the third stage of an Ariane rocket. It has been flown here to be launched into outer space from the world's most improbably sited spaceport. A few kilometres up the only main road, in a clearing cut from sugar cane fields and rain forest, and guarded by French Foreign Legionnaires with surface-to-air missiles, are the twin launch pads of the Ariane satellite rocket.

Over the next two years, a flock of Arianes will blast off from the launch pads, carrying into space the satellites which promise to bring a revolution to television in Europe.

Among the first to go, probably later this year, will be a pair of satellites built by the

governments of France and Germany, the TDF-1 and the TV-Sat, each capable of transmitting television signals to tiny, dish-shaped aerials.

Early next year, it will be the turn of Luxembourg's Astra satellite, which will beam 16 channels of television to slightly larger aerials. Soon afterwards, a three-channel satellite owned by British Satellite Broadcasting will soar into space.

By 1990, if Ariane performs well — in the high-risk game of satellite launching this is something that cannot be assumed — Europe will be blanketed with new television channels; and the dish aerial will be as ubiquitous as the spiky Yagi antennae whose

Satellite idea was conceived by a Briton

proliferation heralded the era of terrestrial television.

Satellite television is not a new idea. It was conceived in 1945 by Arthur C Clarke, who wrote an article, widely ignored at the time, in the magazine *Wireless World*, pointing out that from an orbit 22,300 miles above the equator, an orbiting satellite would revolve around the earth at the same speed as the earth rotates on its axis. This meant that a satellite would appear to remain stationary above a fixed point and could be used as a transmitting station.

During the 1950s, little thought was given to Mr Clarke's thesis as the Soviets and Americans engaged in a race to perfect intercontinental ballistic missiles, and put men into space. Throughout the period, however, fundamental advances in electronics, guidance systems and computing were bringing Mr Clarke's dream closer to fruition.

In 1962, the American Telephone and Telegraph Com-

pany built a satellite, called Telstar, which included the capability to relay television programmes, but was not geostationary. It could therefore be used only to establish temporary links between continents, during the period that it could be traced across the sky by large, cumbersome and expensive tracking stations.

But Telstar's demonstration of intercontinental television proved to be the impetus for finally fulfilling the dream of a geostationary satellite. One of those inspired was Howard Hughes, the autocratic and ultimately insane aerospace engineer, who ordered the construction of a truly practical communications satellite, called Syncom, which was put into space in 1963.

By 1964, the caption "live via satellite" brought the space age into millions of living-rooms as the Tokyo Olympic games were flashed around the world. The age of satellite television had begun.

For the next 10 years, satellite television remained a somewhat exotic medium, used exclusively for the international relay of news and sports programmes, at enormous cost — the transmitting and receiving stations alone costing millions of pounds.

But starting in 1974, the Canadians — and then the Americans — launched the first of a second generation of satellites, intended for exclusively domestic and regional programme relays. Because these satellites were able to carry a larger number of transmitters (typically, two dozen), and because each transmitter was more powerful than those used on intercontinental satellites, the cost of space communications was reduced dramatically.

By 1980, a simple station to receive satellite transmissions cost only about £7,000, and thousands were sold to cable television systems who used them to pick up scores of new networks created to serve the North American programme market.



High finance: Graham Grist, financial and commercial director of British Satellite Broadcasting, at Granada TV's London headquarters. He is the first executive appointed by BSB, which is raising money for a satellite to beam three new channels to the UK from 1989 (story page 32). Right: lift-off for Ariane



of this capability has completely changed the outlook for television in Britain.

Through the technology of satellites, the old monopolies of terrestrial broadcasting will be forced to confront the reality of intensive competition, and the transformation of television from a centrally controlled medium offering limited choice to viewers, to a wide-open marketplace.

Cable taking its time

Jon Davey, director of Britain's Cable Authority, did not expect a quiet life when he moved from the Home Office 18 months ago to head the new regulatory agency. But he acknowledges that things could have moved more quickly.

Five years ago cable television was being promoted by ministers as the new frontier of British broadcasting. Yet its introduction has proved to be both expensive and slow.

In its first annual report, published in November, the authority took a sanguine view. "Almost all new developments start off slowly. It is salutary to remember this truth and to look back on the development of television itself, of independent television, of colour television and of the video recorder."

"It is foolish to doubt the long-term prospects for cable because its initial development has not been faster. The question is not whether cable will develop, but when."

Mr Davey believes cable is not in competition with satellite television, but is complementary to it. Through cable viewers are able to receive all the satellite stations on offer, and a variety of other services.

There is the possibility of a local television station for the London area, proposed by Croydon Cable, which would link up all London's cable operators, to allow them to exchange live programmes.

Other possibilities include a type of electronic video rental. Under test at Westminster Cable, the system allows viewers to select a film and have it transmitted at the time of their choice.

Finally, there is the chance that cable

systems could begin to offer a range of telecommunications services, including connections to Mercury, the Cable & Wireless subsidiary licensed to compete with British Telecom.

There is no doubt that where cable is established, it is already becoming an important part of communities. In Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, the local cable operator provides a news and information service exclusive to the community, along with a dozen radio programmes, a subscription film channel, and services for children. Milton Keynes is adding 2,500-3,000 homes a year to its network, and all new houses are linked in automatically.

Audience data produced by the joint industry committee on cable audience research shows that cable programmes are already starting to make significant inroads. The offerings of Sky Channel, Rupert Murdoch's general entertainment channel, are already more popular than BBC 2 in homes equipped to receive cable.

In homes with children, a service called The Children's Channel is beating all the conventional stations at certain times of the day.

There are still only about 200,000 homes in Britain connected to cable — just 1 per cent of the homes that have television. The figure contrasts dramatically with that in the United States, where almost half of all homes now subscribe to cable services.

But in the United States, cable construction has now been under way for 35 years. Mr Davey hopes it will not take that long for cable to establish itself in Britain.

JM

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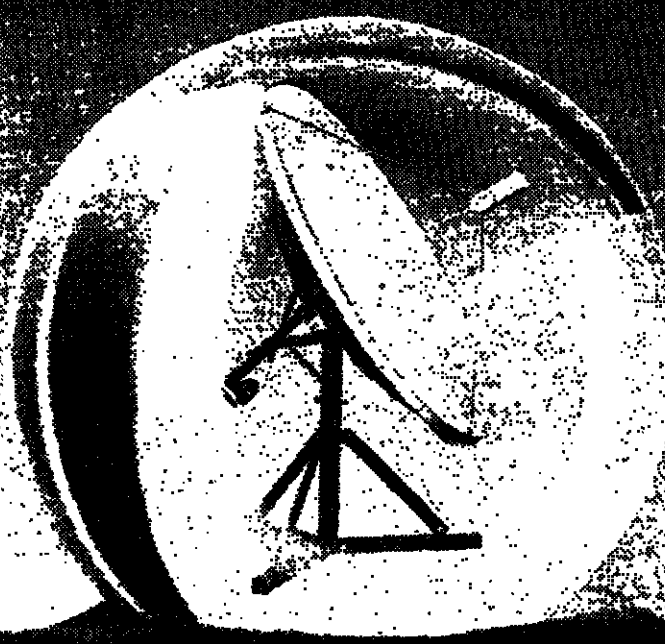
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FOCUS

Dogs on cable

People on the Isle of Dogs could be forgiven for thinking that repairs to the gas mains are underway, but the reality behind the digging is more complex. The burgeoning business district in the heart of London's Dockland is witnessing the first process of a seven-year plan to connect up to 150,000 homes and thousands of businesses to cable television.

Owned by East London Telecommunications, the franchise extends east to Wapping, and north to the high-density housing area of Tower Hamlets, and the cable-laying process will spread out methodically until the whole area is covered. After cables are laid, homes will be connected. The commercially crucial stage of persuading householders to subscribe to the system will follow, with enough £25 one-off payments and weekly subscriptions required to justify the £35 million plus investment behind the scheme.

Entertainment services represent only a proportion of the entire communications network that is possible with cable television, though a point that is perhaps crucial to the success of the system in this up-and-coming business district.

"Siamese" cables, which can carry the full range of

telephone, telex and facsimile services required by the business community, are thus being laid, while GEC, the main contractor, will build the network as a switched-star system, using equipment designed and manufactured at its plants in Coventry and Treforest, South Wales.

Mercury, one of the ELT consortium, is working with GEC to design a telephone system which could offer a cost-effective service alongside the entertainment and business cables.

A similar fibre optic system is being laid by British Telecom for Westminster Cable Television, enabling full interaction between subscribers and the purveyors of services like home-banking and shopping.

Although the high-density housing of Tower Hamlets means that the entertainment side of the business will eventually receive prominence for East London Telecommunications, the difference in emphasis between the two companies is noticeable.

After winning the franchise in 1983, Westminster Cable Television has already connected 4,500 homes out of the 19,500 houses passed by them, and since the service started in the north of the borough, where the residential element is strong, the service is currently entertainment and con-



British Telecom is preparing to beam nationwide programmes from London's Dockland via a satellite above the Equator

sumer-oriented. Gossip about London Zoo, football results, a local fire and a community information bulletin are among text services already in place, while the strong Middle Eastern population of the district is catered for by a separate Arabic Channel which transmits live news via satellite from Dubai.

Business needs have not been forgotten though the area is not only the seat of government and the workplace of 500,000 people, but also houses 22,753 commercial and government-rated premises, including a large number of corporate headquarters. **Guy Ker**

Sky-high risks to attract viewers

On the rooftop above the Soho office of Granada Television in Golden Square is visible evidence of the changes overtaking one of Britain's oldest commercial television companies. Two large satellite aerials point to the heavens, incongruous among the Edwardian chimneys, but inevitable in the context of the changes overtaking broadcasting in Britain.

Granada, which since the 1950s has prospered as an independent broadcaster and operator of high-street TV rental shops, is gambling that satellite television will allow it to leapfrog over its competitors into a commanding position in the television environment of the next century.

It has formed a consortium called British Satellite Broadcasting, joining with Pearson, Virgin, Amstrad and Anglia Television to launch a three-channel direct broadcast satellite service.

The satellite's three channels will be shared by four distinctive programme services. One, to be called NOW, will feature news and information programmes. A second, Screen, will concentrate on feature films. A third, Galaxy, will provide a pot-pourri of

entertainment programmes. And the fourth, Zig-Zag, will serve the children's audience, with heavy contributions from the American Disney organization.

BSB intends to pour £100 million a year into its programmes, and hopes that four million homes will be equipped with aerials by the end of its third year of operation.

All of this will require nerves of steel. The consortium is seeking more partners to raise a total of £600 million — by far the largest investment ever made anywhere to create an entirely new television distribution system.

Andrew Quinn, the managing director of Granada Television, is relaxed when he talks about his ambitions. He acknowledges that the risks are sky-high, but confident that for every possible obstacle, his team has a strategy to meet it. "We've thought of everything," he declares.

Granada's big gamble is that in the struggle to dominate the new medium of satellite television, small is beautiful. The strategy is to launch a satellite with transmitters so powerful that signals can be received on a dish just 18 inches in diameter, and costing £200.

Critics of this strategy point out that the BSB satellite will not be alone in the sky. In

particular, they say it will be vulnerable to the 16-channel Astra satellite, to be launched more than a year earlier by a Luxembourg consortium backed by Thames Television and British Telecom.

Richard Dunn, the managing director of Thames, believes his satellite is superior because it will allow viewers a wider choice of programmes, despite the fact that to receive the programmes will require a slightly larger and more costly

colour system used in Britain today, transmits picture information, colour information and sound information separately, although simultaneously.

According to engineers, this permits much sharper pictures to be received, with more accurate colour reproduction. Eventually, EU-MAC can be used to transmit high-definition pictures on to screens larger than those now in use. The system will require, in

Also likely to prove vexing is the choice of a system to encrypt video signals so that they can be seen only by those viewers who choose to watch them, and pay accordingly.

This will introduce a new level of technical complexity into the transmission and reception equipment, and it is probably vital that some standardization is agreed so that viewers need buy only one decoding unit, compatible with all the various satellite programme services.

But achieving such standardization is likely to prove extremely difficult.

The very complexity of such discussions — the comparative merits of EU-MAC versus D2-MAC are enough to make the eyes of most consumers glaze over fairly quickly — present the marketing teams with major challenges.

Not only must they explain the benefits of an alien technology to consumers, but they face the prospect of putting out their messages against a background of confusion. And, as advertising experts will tell you, a confused consumer is hard to sell.

It remains unclear just how tenuous the marketing wars will become, but the prospect is that they may become extremely heated. **JM**

18-in dish means small is beautiful for Granada

aerial. It will probably measure a little more than two feet in diameter and cost about £250-£300.

It is still unclear what programmes will be transmitted on the Luxembourg satellite, although it seems likely that eight or more of the channels will be in English. At least one is likely to be devoted to feature films, and another to news.

The "high-power" satellite envisioned by BSB is likely to transmit programmes in an entirely new format, using the MAC system developed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The latest variation of this is called EU-MAC.

EU-MAC, unlike the PAL

addition to the dish aerial, a black box of sophisticated electronics to unscramble the picture and convert it so it can be viewed on a conventional television screen.

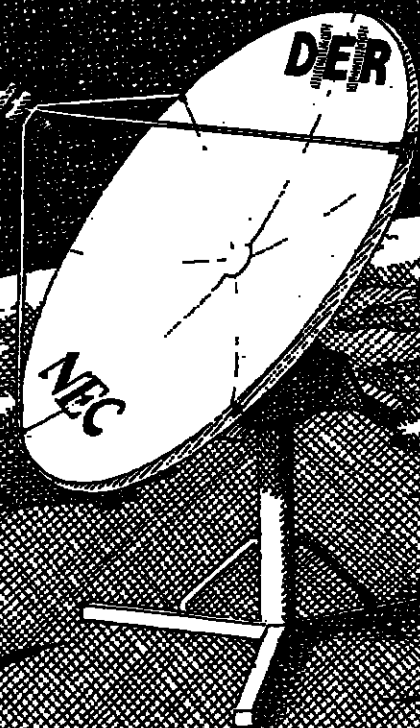
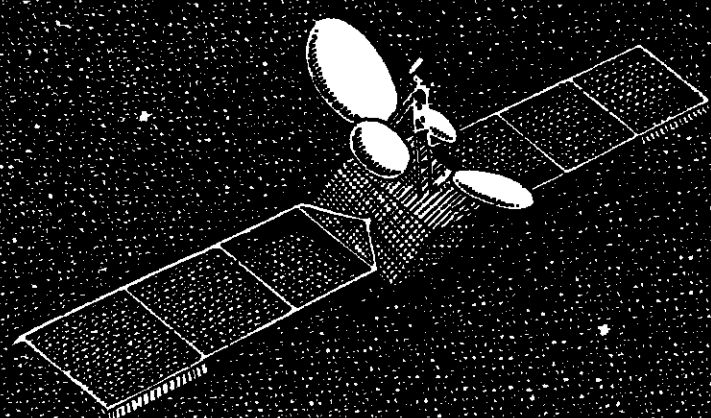
After prolonged negotiations within Europe, the use of various types of MAC seems no longer to be particularly controversial.

The problem is that not all the MAC systems are the same. The French and German satellites will use a variation called D2-MAC. And the programmes using Astra may choose to transmit their programmes in the conventional PAL format used throughout most of Europe, or the Secam system used in France.

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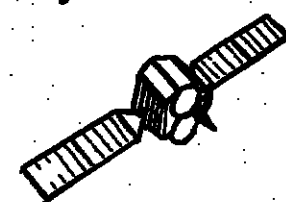
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FOCUS

CABLE AND SATELLITE/3

Message for the medium

It is axiomatic in the television business that viewers do not watch cable television, satellite television or terrestrial television. They watch programmes. At one new media conference after another, spokesmen for the established broadcasting interests have wondered aloud: where will the programmes come from?

The truth is that the programmes already exist. From the geostationary satellite orbit, low-powered telecommunications satellites such as Eutelsat I and Intelsat V are already distributing almost a score of channels to cable television systems, and a few thousand individuals who have installed the equipment to pick them up.

The most important source of programmes today is the Eutelsat I satellite. While it is basically unsuitable for direct reception by members of the public, because it requires an aerial about 4ft in diameter, the satellite offers a preview of the range of services likely to be available when true broadcasting satellites go into space over the next year.

The current Eutelsat line-up includes:

- Sky Channel, Rupert Murdoch's general entertainment network with a heavy dose of American series, rock-music videos, and classic films.
- Super Channel, the "best of British" network created by the ITV companies with contributions from the BBC.

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MICRO-



Disby diet from Sky Channel - *Batman and The Cisco Kid*

also including a heavy dose of pop music.

- World Net, the channel sponsored by the American government, featuring news and current affairs from an American point of view.
- RAI Uno, the Italian public-service channel.
- La Cinq, the fifth French network.
- Film Net, a German-language film service.
- RTL Plus, a German-language general entertainment service.

On Intelsat V, the choices include:

- Cable News Network, the American 24-hour news service.
- Premiere, the British subscription television service of feature films, now owned jointly by British Telecom, Robert Maxwell, and affiliates.

of News International, Coca-Cola and Viacom.

- Screen Sport, the all-sport channel owned by W H Smith.
- Arts Channel, a Welsh-based service of drama, music and visual arts.
- Children's Channel, a daytime service appealing to the young.
- Lifestyle, the W H Smith daytime magazine.

These are just the first of the satellite services expected to be available in the 1990s. The American broadcasting giant NBC, in a joint venture with American Express, is preparing to launch Anglovision, an English-language service. Robert Maxwell is planning to launch a new music television network, MTV. The Financial Times is considering a Europe-wide business news service.

JM

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Picking up tips on advertising

The way pick-up trucks are now advertised on American cable sport programmes provides a clue to how the new leisure and information industry can change the shape of the advertising world, according to Steve Tuttle, of the National Cable Television Association in Washington.

Advertising chiefs on Madison Avenue now realize that broadcast advertising on commercial television is no longer necessarily the most effective way of reaching a particular audience and is in fact downright extravagant as a means of promoting a high percentage of consumer items.

The fragmenting of a mass audience into hundreds of different sections through cable television is a vital breakthrough allowing audiences to be targeted with unprecedented accuracy.

As a result, most advertisers in the United States now include cable television in their strategies and spent \$1 billion through this medium in 1986, which was 50 per cent up on the 1985 figure but still only about 10 per cent of their total advertising budget.

America, though, has cable TV in 49 per cent of all homes. With only 200,000 houses connected in Britain, the overall picture is very different.

For Dick Hawkes, the deputy media director at McCann-Erickson, the talk is still in terms of potential, although both the interactive component of cable and the ability to target audiences are very attractive.

Across the advertising industry there is agreement that until more homes are hooked up to the system, there is likely to be little competition for a share of the £1,376 million spent annually on television advertising in Britain.

Eric Starkey, chairman of the Joint Industry Committee for Cable Audience Research, concedes that in its present shape cable was having "very little impact at all" on the distribution of advertising money.

Indeed, competition is not

purely the name of the game, because the real objective of the entertainment aspect of cable is to increase the hours that people watch television, and give them greater satisfaction through a bigger choice.

Local advertisers have already grasped the potential of cable, though for operators the income they contribute is small beer compared with subscription revenue.

For satellite channels, though, advertising earnings are crucial and with 8 million homes able to pick up their services through European cable the concept of pan-European advertising is growing

rapidly, especially since restrictions on television advertising in a number of European countries such as Norway and Sweden have been effectively short-circuited by the new technology.

Fourteen new advertising campaigns have been placed with Sky Channel since last October and advertisers are having to take store of different precepts, according to Fiona Waters, the information officer for the general entertainment channel.

Miss Waters says: "They can't introduce new names, for example, without thinking what they mean in different

languages. But it's not really competing with ITV channels, it's more creating new advertising budgets."

As these direct rivals to broadcast television become more popular, a smaller percentage of the population at any given time will be watching ITV, creating some pressure for a reassessment of advertising fees, according to Jon Davey, the director general of the Cable Authority.

This would happen so gradually that their revenue would not decrease, however, but it should lead to an increase in the size of the advertising cake, he said.

The fact that television programmes are packaged on cable and satellite channels also means that the advertising component can be recycled.

Coca Cola has been advertised by McCann-Erickson in pan-European campaigns for the past five years, and other big names such as Levi jeans also use the global approach. But many products are erroneously advertised in this manner in the belief that going global is as simple as beaming through a satellite.

GK

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February 25, 1987

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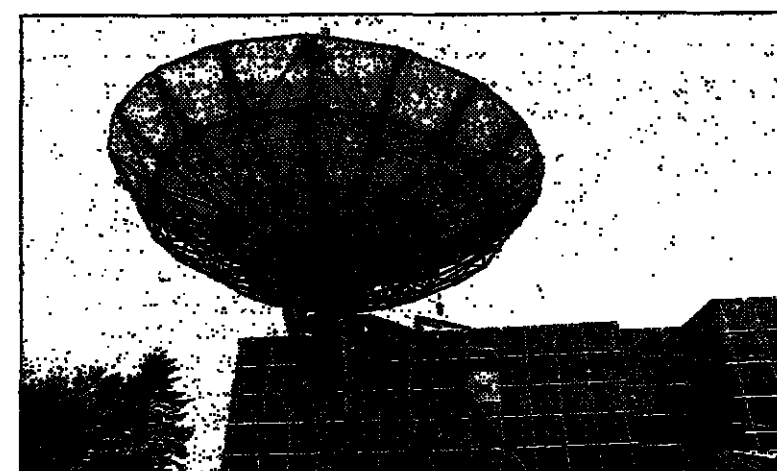
In deep forest, 25 kilometres outside the city of Luxembourg, lies Betzdorf - an historic castle once the residence of the Grand Duke.

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A new complementary hi-tech building will house the TT&C (tracking, telemetry and control) which will put the satellite in correct orbit and hold its position once released by Ariane.

Two eleven-metre dishes, one for tracking and controlling ASTRA and one for uplinking television channels, are being erected in the grounds. Most ASTRA channels however, will be uplinked direct from their country of origin.

From Luxembourg SES will work in parallel with the 16 programme providers and reception equipment manufacturers to help maximise their penetration with consumer marketing, reception equipment promotion and help for programmers to prepare for the launch of their TV service.

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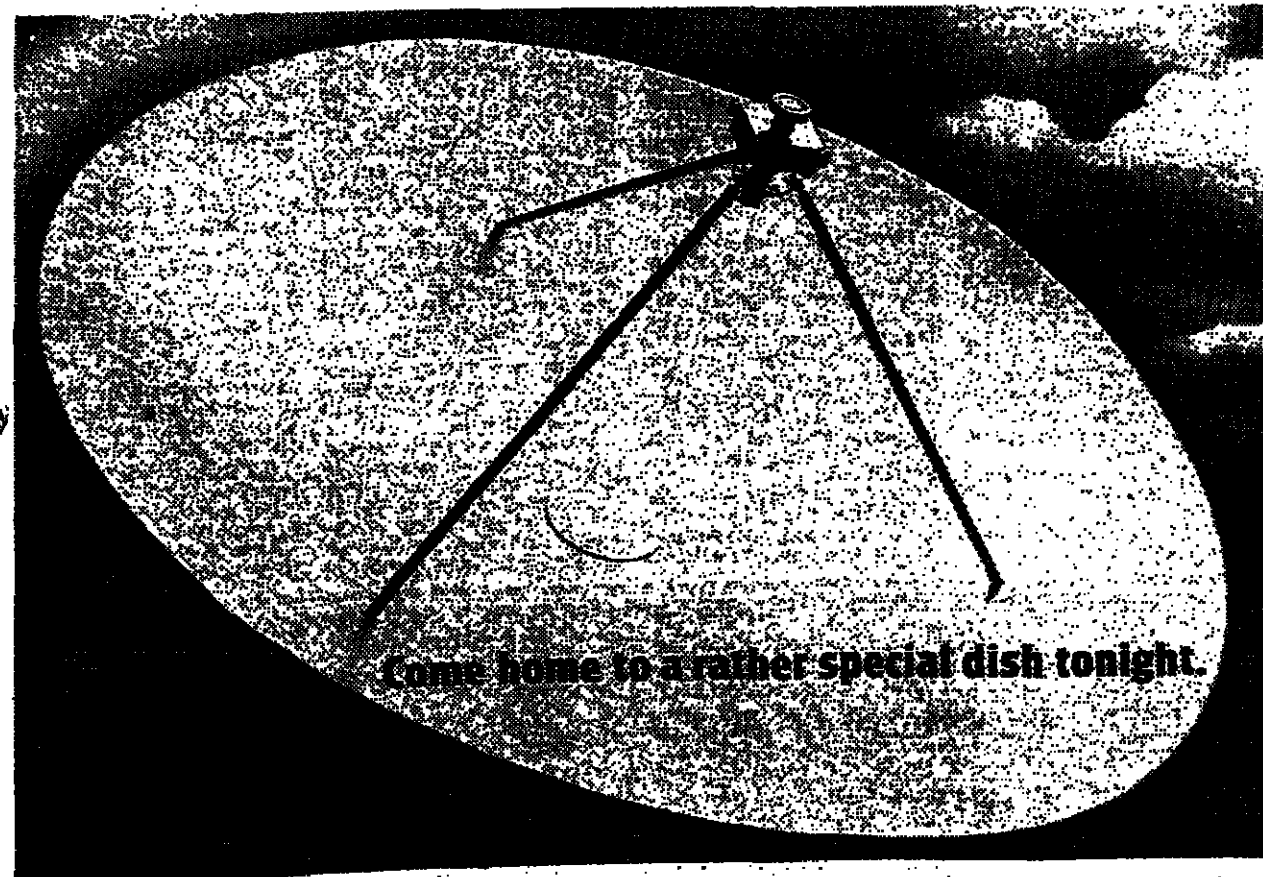
Work costing millions of pounds is currently under way to ensure the station will be fully operational this spring - a year before launch date.

The castle itself is being restored for use as offices, client studios and conference centre.



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NEC

Beer purity law a restraint on trade

Commission of the European Communities v Federal Republic of Germany
Case 178/84

Before Lord Mackenzie Stuart, President and Judges Y. Galmot, C. N. Kakouris, T. F. O'Higgins, F. A. Schockweiler, G. Bosco, T. Koopmans, O. Due, U. Everling, J. C. Bahlmann, R. Joliet, J. C. Moitinho de Almeida and G. C. Rodríguez Iglesias
Advocate General Sir Gordon Slynn
(Opinion September 18, 1986)
[Judgment March 12]

An absolute prohibition of the use of additives in beer imported from other member states infringed the principle of proportionality and could not therefore be justified on grounds of the protection of health and life of humans under article 36 of the EEC Treaty.

The rules applying to beer in Germany were laid down in the Biersteuergesetz (law on beer duty) (BSG) which contained rules based on an old Bavarian tradition of brewing which was given formal recognition in the Reinheitsgebot (purity law) adopted in Bavaria in 1516.

The BSG included both rules for the brewing of beer, which were only applicable as such to breweries established in the Federal Republic, and rules on the use of the designation "Bier" which were applicable both to beer brewed in Germany and to imported beer.

According to paragraph 9(1) of the BSG, bottom fermentation beer might be brewed only from malted barley, hops, yeast and water.

However, in the brewing of top fermentation beers other malts, and various sugars might be used.

Derogations from those rules, which did not apply to persons brewing beer for their personal consumption might be granted in respect of certain special beers, beer intended for export or beer intended for scientific experiments.

Paragraph 10(1) of the BSG provided, *inter alia*, that only fermented beverages produced in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 might be marketed under the designation "Bier". Fines could be imposed for infringements of paragraphs 9 or 10.

In addition to those rules beer, like all foodstuffs, was subject to the rules laid down in the Lebensmittel- und Bedarfsgegenstandsgesetz (law on foodstuffs and consumer goods) (LMBG), paragraph 11 of which provided that the use of additives in any foodstuff was in principle prohibited.

Paragraph 12 of the LMBG empowered the Federal Government to authorize the use of certain additives, subject to certain conditions. However, the use of additives which were authorized generally

could be prohibited by a specific provision. Paragraph 9 of the BSG was such a specific provision and its effect was to prohibit the use of any additives in the brewing of beer, even those whose use was authorized in other products.

It followed that paragraph 11(1)(2) of the LMBG, taken together with paragraph 9 of the BSG had the effect of prohibiting the importation into Germany of beers containing substances which fell within the prohibition against the use of additives laid down by paragraph 11(1) of the LMBG.

In the Commission's view that legislation had the effect of creating barriers to imports into Germany of beer lawfully brewed in other member states and therefore constituted an infringement of article 30 of the EEC Treaty.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows: The action was to be considered to be directed both against the prohibition of distributing, under the designation "Bier", beer brewed in other member states according to rules which did not correspond to those of the BSG and against the ban on importing beer containing additives.

Use of the designation "Bier" in paragraph 9 of the BSG could not, in itself, constitute a measure having equivalent effect to a quantitative restriction prohibited by article 30 of the Treaty since it was only applicable to breweries established in Germany and only in respect of beer intended for consumption there.

Paragraph 9 was only at issue in this case to the extent to which it was applicable to products imported from other member states and to products manufactured within the national territory, referred to in order to determine the drink for the marketing of which the designation "Bier" might be used.

It was not disputed that the application of paragraph 10 of the BSG to beer from other member states, in the brewing of which raw materials other than malted barley (in particular rice and maize) might lawfully have been used, was likely to obstruct their importation into Germany. It remained then to be established whether the application of that article might be justified by mandatory requirements relating to consumer protection.

While a system for protecting consumers against fraud enabled changes in taste to be taken into consideration, legislation such as paragraph 10 of the BSG would prevent such developments.

As the Court had previously held (Case 170/78, *Commission v UK* (1980) ECR 417, 434) national legislation should not "crystallize" given consumer

habits so as to consolidate an advantage acquired by national industries concerned to comply with them.

In the other member states of the Community designations corresponding to the German "Bier" were generic in nature and indicated a fermented drink produced on the basis of malted barley whether or not it was used exclusively or in conjunction with rice or maize. The German designation "Bier" could not therefore be reserved to beer produced in accordance with the rules in force in Germany.

It was certainly permissible to allow consumers who attributed particular qualities to beers produced from certain raw materials the possibility of making their choice according to that factor.

However, that possibility might be provided by means which did not obstruct the importation of products lawfully produced and distributed in other member states, in particular by the compulsory affixing of suitable labels giving the nature of the products sold.

Such information could also be provided for draught beers, as was indicated by paragraph 26(1) and (2) of the implementing regulation for the BSG itself. Such a system of compulsory information should not include any negative indications for beer which did not conform to the requirements of paragraph 9 of the BSG.

The absolute ban on additives which enabled manufacturers and traders to seek permission to use a particular additive.

It appeared, however, from the tables of additives permitted for various foodstuffs, submitted by the German Government, that certain additives whose use was authorized in other member states in the brewing of beer were also authorized by German legislation in the manufacture of all or almost all foodstuffs.

Reference to the potential risks arising from the absorption of additives in general and the fact that beer was a foodstuff consumed in large quantities

did not alone suffice to justify the establishment of a stricter system in the case of that product.

It was not sufficient in order to deny that certain additives might fulfil technological requirements, to rely upon the fact that beer might be produced without additives as long as it was brewed from the raw materials permitted in Germany.

Such an interpretation of the concept of technological requirements, which would confer an advantage upon the national methods of production, constituted a disguised restriction on trade between member states.

The concept of technological requirements was to be assessed in the light of the raw materials used and taking into consideration the assessment of those requirements made by the authorities of the member state where the product was lawfully produced and marketed.

Account was also to be taken of the results of international scientific research, and in particular of the results of the work of the Community's Scientific Committee for Food and of the Codex Alimentarius Commission of the Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

Therefore, to the extent to which the German system of additives relating to beer included a general prohibition of the use of additives, its application to beer imported from other member states was not in conformity with the requirements of Community law as they had been developed in the case law of the Court, because it was contrary to the principle of proportionality and was therefore not covered by the exception contained in article 36.

On those grounds the Court declared: 1. By prohibiting the marketing of beer lawfully produced and marketed in another member state where such beer did not conform to the requirements of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Biersteuergesetz, the Federal Republic of Germany had failed to fulfil its obligations under article 30 of the EEC Treaty.

2. The Federal Republic of Germany was ordered to pay the costs.

Commission's Christmas butter scheme is lawful

Walter Rau Lebensmittelerwerbe and Others v European Economic Community (represented by the Commission of the European Communities)
Joined Cases 279, 280, 285 and 286/84

Before Lord Mackenzie Stuart, President and Judges Y. Galmot, C. N. Kakouris, F. A. Schockweiler, T. Koopmans, U. Everling, R. Joliet, J. C. Moitinho de Almeida and G. C. Rodríguez Iglesias
Advocate General C. O. Lenz
(Opinion September 30, 1986)
[Judgment March 11]

The European Commission had acted within its powers in adopting a scheme for the disposal of a reduced price of butter held in intervention stores and that scheme did not discriminate against producers of margarine.

The applicant companies, which manufactured margarine in the Federal Republic of Germany, had brought actions for compensation for the damage which they claimed to have suffered as a result of the "Christmas butter" scheme adopted by the Commission in accordance with the rules fixed by Commission Regulation No 2956/84 on the disposal of butter at a reduced price (OJ No L 279, p.4).

That regulation had established a "Christmas butter" scheme with the intention of selling 200,000 tonnes of butter from Community stores with a reduction in price of 1.6 ECU per kilogram.

According to the applicants a scheme on such a scale would lead to a serious disturbance of the market in edible oils and fats. They had thereby suffered damage as a result of the fact that the intervention butter was preferred, not only to fresh butter which had then to be taken into intervention, but also to margarine, a competing and substitutable product whose sales declined noticeably during and after a "Christmas butter" campaign.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows: The Commission's powers

It appeared from an examination of the relevant legislation that, contrary to the applicants' allegations, the Council had adopted the general implementing measures provided for by articles 6 and 12 of Regulation No 804/68 of the Council of June 27, 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products (OJ English Special Edition 1968 (I), p.176).

It was therefore necessary to examine whether the "Christmas butter" scheme established by the disputed regulation, came within the scope of the delegated power granted by the Council to the Commission.

It followed from article 153 of the Treaty and also from practical requirements that the concept of implementation was to be given a wide interpretation. Since the Commission alone was able continually to monitor trends on the agricultural markets and to act with urgency as the situation required, the Council might be led in the

sphere of the common agricultural policy, to confer on the Commission wide powers of discretion and action.

In those circumstances, the limits to those powers were to be assessed, in particular, with regard to the essential general objectives of the organization of the market.

In that regard, the disputed "Christmas butter" scheme was to be regarded as a special measure, adopted at a time when it was well known that substantial excesses of milk products had been produced, and which was intended both to increase consumption and to reduce both public and private stocks of butter as well as to facilitate the necessary rotation of the stocks.

Such a scheme fulfilled the objectives defined both by articles 6 and 12 of Regulation No 804/68, and the Council regulations which laid down the general implementing measures. Consequently, by virtue of articles 67 and 123 of Regulation No 804/68, the Commission had the power to adopt the detailed implementing measures for the "Christmas butter" scheme in accordance with the procedure laid down by article 30 of that regulation.

Stabilization of the market

According to the applicants the "Christmas butter" scheme had led to market distortions which, contrary to article 39(1)(c) of the Treaty, had disturbed the equilibrium between the two markets for butter and for margarine.

That argument could not be accepted. In pursuing the various objectives set out in article 39 of the Treaty, the Community institutions had to secure the permanent harmonization made necessary by any conflicts between those aims taken individually.

Although such harmonization did not allow any one of those aims to be pursued in isolation in such a way as to make the attainment of other aims impossible, the Community institutions could, none the less, give temporary priority to one or the other of those aims as required by the facts or economic circumstances in the light of which they adopted their decisions.

One of the main aims of the general policy applied to milk products was to ensure that Community milk producers, in accordance with article 39(1)(b) of the EEC Treaty received a reasonable income through the fixing of a target price for milk which was guaranteed by intervention buying of the principal products into which milk is processed, and in particular butter.

In those circumstances, it appeared that the Commission, without infringing article 39(1) of the Treaty was able to give particular attention to the objective of ensuring a reasonable income by instituting a "Christmas butter" scheme.

Such a scheme had a direct link with that objective since, by facilitating the marketing of excesses caused by the intervention mechanisms it made it possible to maintain the system of producer prices.

Moreover, taking into consideration in particular the changes

in the respective market shares of butter and of margarine in the overall Community consumption of oils and fats, it did not appear from the file that a "Christmas butter" scheme such as the one at issue had been of such a nature as to lead to a real and substantial disruption of the margarine market.

Prohibition of discrimination

The prohibition of discrimination laid down in article 40(3) of the EEC Treaty did not prevent comparable situations from being treated differently if such difference in treatment was objectively justified. In the present case, taking into consideration the objective differences which characterized the legal mechanisms and the economic conditions of the markets concerned, the producers of milk and butter on the one hand and the producers of oils and fats and margarine manufacturers on the other, were not in comparable situations.

Therefore, the disputed "Christmas butter" scheme, which formed part of the operation of the common organization of the market in milk products might not be regarded as giving rise to discrimination against margarine producers.

Proportionality

In order to establish whether a provision of Community law complied with the principle of proportionality, it was necessary to inquire whether the measures adopted were appropriate to achieve the objectives sought and whether they did not go beyond what was necessary to attain that objective.

Moreover, although the patent unsuitability of a measure for the objective which the competent institution sought to pursue might affect its legality, the Community institutions had to be recognized as having a wide discretionary power with regard to the common agricultural policy, in view of the responsibilities which were imposed upon them by the Treaty.

It appeared from the documents on the file and from the argument presented to the Court, on the one hand, that the disputed scheme had in fact led to extra sales of approximately 40,000 tonnes of butter in the Community, thereby avoiding rotation and a certain rejuvenation in butter stocks. Those objectives are within those assigned to the intervention scheme by article 64 of Regulation No 804/68.

In those circumstances, and although, as the Commission itself had admitted, the limited effect of schemes such as "Christmas butter" and the fact that the cost for Community finances had to be recognized, it did not appear that the disputed measure was inappropriate for the achievement of the objectives pursued or that it went beyond what was necessary in order to achieve them.

The applicants' argument based upon the infringement of the principle of proportionality had therefore to be rejected.

On those grounds, the European Court:

1. Dismissed the applications.
2. Ordered the applicants to pay the costs.

Unexplained £1½ million error has to stand

Consorzio Cooperative d'Abbruzzo v Commission of the European Communities
Case 15/85

Before Y. Galmot, President of the Fifth Chamber and Judges G. Bosco, U. Everling, R. Joliet and J. C. Moitinho de Almeida
Advocate General J. Mischo
(Opinion December 11, 1986)
[Judgment February 26]

An error which consisted of the adoption of a draft decision other than that which had completed the various stages of the preparatory procedure could only vitiate the act adopted to the extent to which it produced objective irregularities.

By a decision of December 22, 1978 the Commission had granted aid to the applicant from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Guidance Section, towards a project for the construction of a regional centre for the processing of grape must and for the bottling of wine in the commune of Frisa, near Chieti in southern Italy.

As a result of a change in the project made by the Consorzio the Commission adopted a second decision on April 7, 1982 establishing the maximum amount of the aid at

4,298,543,500 liras. On October 31, 1984, the Commission announced that it had decided to reduce the aid to 3,343,181,208 liras, a difference equivalent to nearly £500,000.

The Commission explained that the reduction was the result of an administrative error. The amount included in that decision had been arrived at by an incorrect application of the internal rules concerning such aid and, although a draft decision including the correct amount had been prepared and had been approved by the legal service and the financial controller, for inexplicable the first draft of the decision including the incorrect figure of 4,298,543,500 liras, was submitted to the appropriate Commissioner, signed by him on April 7, 1982 and subsequently notified to the Italian Republic and to the applicant.

In its application the Consorzio sought the annulment of the 1984 decision. In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows: A mistake which consisted of the adoption of a draft other than that which had completed the various stages of the preparatory procedure could only vitiate the act adopted to the extent to which it produced objective irregularities.

In Community law, as in the national laws of the various member states, even an irregular administrative act was presumed to be valid until it had been annulled or properly withdrawn by the institution which adopted it.

To declare an act void allowed the finding to be made, after the expiry of the time-limit for bringing legal proceedings, that the act concerned had produced no legal effects. For obvious reasons of legal certainty, such a finding should, under Community law, as in the laws of the member states in which it was possible, be reserved to acts which concerned particularly serious and obvious defects.

With regard to whether the delay of two and a half years before the 1984 decision might be regarded as reasonable, a negative response was required given that the Commission could have discovered within a few days of notification of the 1982 decision that the text adopted did not correspond to the draft which had completed the preparatory procedure.

On those grounds the Court (Fifth Chamber): 1. Declared the Commission's decision of October 31, 1984 was void.

2. Ordered the Commission to pay the costs.

Claim does not arise from contract

Blas Circle Industries plc v Holland Dredging Co (UK) Ltd

Claims for damages for negligent advice and misrepresentation, which it was alleged had caused the plaintiff to enter a contract, did not arise "out of the contract or the carrying out of the contract" or "in connection with the contract". They could not be the subject of an arbitration agreement contained in the contract, since there would never have been a contract or an arbitration agreement but for that advice.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Purchas and Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss) so stated in a reserved judgment on February 27 allowing the plaintiff's appeal from an order under section 4 of the Arbitration Act 1950 staying its action.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS said that to refer such claims to an arbitrator would in effect be inviting him to adjudicate on his own jurisdiction; that was not in accordance with the authority in *Munro v Boger* (1915) 113 K.B. 167 and *Willcock v Pickford* (1979) 1 Lloyd's Rep 244.

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Hirst ends drought at Wednesday

ATHLETICS

Weary Lynch slips to second but keeps ahead of Kristiansen

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Warsaw

Liz Lynch's magnificent attempt to win the women's world cross-country title faltered in the final 400 metres of the race here yesterday. An inspired last kilometre from Annette Sergeant, of France, took her past the Scot with 150 metres to go, a desolate Lynch finished second.

The English men, running separately for the last time before they join the other home countries as a United Kingdom team next year, bowed out with silver medals to retrieve a little of the glory of yesterday.

Miss Lynch looked to have done everything right as she approached the last kilometre of the 5km race. On a beautiful day, she had run in the pack for the first kilometre before going to the front and starting to push the pace over the barriers and mounds of earth which punctuated the race course.

With less than four minutes running left, she was 40 metres clear of Ingrid Kristiansen but Lynch had not calculated the effects of the sunshine, which had softened the ground and turned the two dips on each lap to very muddy stretches. She suddenly looked very tired. Mrs Kristiansen started

to gain dangerously. But it was Mile Sergeant, employing a similar charge to the one which took her through to the third place last year, who caught both the Norwegian and the Scot.

Miss Lynch conceded that she was close to tears having just missed out on the title that the injured Zola Budd had won for the previous two years but this run more than compensated for the setback. She showed in winning the Commonwealth 10,000m last summer. Mrs Kristiansen can expect a close challenge from the Scot in the world 10,000m championship in Rome this summer.

The men's and junior races, dominated again by the East Africans, had even more exciting finishes. Although John Njiru, a Kenyan, was the senior champion, his close victory over race favourite and colleague, Paul Kipkoech, was even more unexpected than that of Mile Sergeant. Just three weeks ago, Njiru could only finish 76th in the Kenyan championships at Kabarak.

Johnny Mucheni, Kenyan team manager, admitted that it was only the fact that Njiru was a title holder which persuaded officials to keep him

the nine-man team for he had done virtually nothing since winning in Neuchâtel last year.

An injury earlier this winter was partially to blame for his poor run in Kabarak but it did not show during the 10,000m race yesterday. For it was Njiru as much as Kipkoech who forced the pace.

The Kenyan pair snapping the lead built up an enormous margin on their pursuers, evidence of which was the 44-second gap over the third finisher as Njiru won the sprint for the line.

Despite Tim Hutchings, one of the pre-race favourites fading badly, a marvellously compact team performance took England into the silver medal position ahead of the Ethiopians. Dave Clarke, English champion at most consistent Briton for the last five years, was again first man home in 10th place. He said: "A lot of people wanted to beat one another out there, and it made a real difference to our team performance."

Simon Muggleston of England was the only non-east African in the first ten in the junior race where Danda Kipkoech made it a double victory for Kenya.

WOMEN'S RACE (11.5km): 1. J. Lynch (Kenya), 32min 55sec; 2. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 33min 55sec; 3. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 34min 55sec; 4. A. Sergeant (France), 35min 55sec; 5. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 36min 55sec; 6. A. Sergeant (France), 37min 55sec; 7. J. Lynch (Kenya), 38min 55sec; 8. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 39min 55sec; 9. A. Sergeant (France), 40min 55sec; 10. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 41min 55sec; 11. J. Lynch (Kenya), 42min 55sec; 12. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 43min 55sec; 13. A. Sergeant (France), 44min 55sec; 14. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 45min 55sec; 15. J. Lynch (Kenya), 46min 55sec; 16. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 47min 55sec; 17. A. Sergeant (France), 48min 55sec; 18. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 49min 55sec; 19. J. Lynch (Kenya), 50min 55sec; 20. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 51min 55sec; 21. A. Sergeant (France), 52min 55sec; 22. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 53min 55sec; 23. J. Lynch (Kenya), 54min 55sec; 24. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 55min 55sec; 25. A. Sergeant (France), 56min 55sec; 26. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 57min 55sec; 27. J. Lynch (Kenya), 58min 55sec; 28. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 59min 55sec; 29. A. Sergeant (France), 60min 55sec; 30. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 61min 55sec; 31. J. Lynch (Kenya), 62min 55sec; 32. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 63min 55sec; 33. A. Sergeant (France), 64min 55sec; 34. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 65min 55sec; 35. J. Lynch (Kenya), 66min 55sec; 36. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 67min 55sec; 37. A. Sergeant (France), 68min 55sec; 38. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 69min 55sec; 39. J. Lynch (Kenya), 70min 55sec; 40. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 71min 55sec; 41. A. Sergeant (France), 72min 55sec; 42. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 73min 55sec; 43. J. Lynch (Kenya), 74min 55sec; 44. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 75min 55sec; 45. A. Sergeant (France), 76min 55sec; 46. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 77min 55sec; 47. J. Lynch (Kenya), 78min 55sec; 48. P. Kipkoech (Kenya), 79min 55sec; 49. A. Sergeant (France), 80min 55sec; 50. I. Kristiansen (Norway), 81min 55sec; 51. J. Lynch (Kenya), 82min 55sec; 52. 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The height of achievement



Hot shot: Stephen Foster filming volcanic eruptions for Horizon's *The Magma Chamber* (BBC2, 8.10pm)

● In order to appreciate fully the complexity of birds in flight, confides Richard Attenborough, we must take to the air ourselves and fly with them, and blow me if we don't do just that in *Wildlife on One* (BBC1, 8pm). For the last programme of the present series, the photography surpasses even the outstanding quality of previous episodes. *In-Flight Movies* take off and show birds in flight, just a winging away. As if this weren't enough, we are then treated to seamless action sequences just like in the movies: a teal speeds above the ground unaware of the peregrine above... cut to the peregrine in flight with the camera strapped apparently to its back. The result is like watching a cross between the *Battle of Britain* and *Alfred Hitchcock's The Birds*. This is one

CHOICE

of the few programmes where one would welcome *The Making Of...* How in heavens did they get the camera up there alongside a bird in the middle of the sky and how was this made without a special effects budget of less than £20 million? A successfully ambitious ending to a technically excellent series.

● In Horizon (BBC2, 8.10pm) we learn that some people are prepared to pay £2,000 for the privilege of a holiday spent stumping around Iceland on geological expeditions; all in a good cause, in fact, because they are helping to discover what the inside of a volcano looks like and thus, perhaps, to predict when explosions might occur. London, it is

reassuring to learn, has seen no volcanic activity for several hundred million years, but volcanic explosions do muck up the weather. Byron and the Shelleys were reduced to staying indoors and dreaming up *Frankenstein* because of the bad summer after one eruption, and Turner's bloody red sunsets were real rather than impressionist.

● **radio today** has been taken over by former figures from *Private Eye* magazine: Barry Fantoni's Chinese Horoscope (Radio 4, 8.43am); The News Quiz (Radio 4, 6.30pm) with Richard Ingrams; and Molesworth (Radio 4, 12.27pm) with William Rushton. The Book at Bedtime (Radio 4, 10.15pm) is Joseph Conrad's *Victory*.

Chris Petit



Siobhan McKenna, the late Irish actress, is the subject of Generations (Ch-4, 3.30pm)

BBC1

6.00 **Ceejax AM**
6.55 **Weather.**
7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson and Jeremy Paxman. National and regional news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and traffic reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
8.40 **Watchdog.** Consumer problems investigated by Lyn Paulds Wood and John Birt. 8.55. **Regional news** and weather.
9.00 **News and weather 9.05 Day to Day.** Presented by Robert Kilroy-Silk. **9.45 Parent Time.** Home. How to manage parents after a separation or divorce
10.00 **News and weather 10.05**
10.05 **Hours (r)** 10.25
Children's 35C with Philip Schofield **10.30 Play School** **10.50 Paddington (r)**
10.55 **Five to Eleven.** Gary Watson with a thought for the day
11.00 **News and weather 11.05**
11.05 **Gardeners' World** from Probus Gardens, Cornwall. (r) **11.25** **Open Air.** Hosted by Patsie Caldwell, Bob Wellings and Simon Holmes. Today with special guest John Cole. Includes news and weather at 12.00.
12.20 **The Tom O'Connor Show.** The week from the Northern Ireland city of Londonderry. Tom looks at Irish showbiz while Debbie makes the townsfolk 12.55
1.00 **News and weather 1.05**
1.05 **One O'Clock News** with Martyn Lewis. Weather 1.25
1.50 **Neighbours.**
1.50 **Hockey Colley (r)**
2.05 **World News.** David Bryant at Davy Allcock against Tony Gourlay and John Watson. David Icke introduces from Bournemouth.
2.55 **Music Match.** Barry Cryer presents the music quiz. **3.45** **Irish Road and Lead the**

women and Willie Rushton the mo-

3.25 *Valerie*. Valerie's birthday.

3.50 *Children's BBC: Postman Pat 4-10: Captain Chesney 4-39*
John Terry in a Bed, by
Allan Ahlert, read by Victoria
Wood, Martin Jarvis and
Rossland Ayras.

4.30 *The Mysterious Cities of
Gold*

4.55 *John Craven's Newsround.*

5.05 *Blue Peter*. With Janet Ellis,
Mark Curry and Caron
Keating (Contax)

5.35 *Claris Cards and Clavis Tense.*

6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Sue
Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
Weather.

6.35 *News at Five*. John Stapleton,
Steve Clarke and Caroline
Righton report.

7.00 *Wogan.*

7.35 *Head of the Class*. Wams, the
class computer, sets to print
out anonymous love letters for
Charlie.

8.00 *Wildlife on One*. The last of
the David Attenborough
series "How do birds fly? (see
Choice) (Ceefax)

8.35 *Don't Wait Up*. Toby is lonely
and wants a family
reconciliation. (Ceefax)

9.00 *News at Six*. News with
Martyn Lewis and Andrew
Harvey. Regional news and
weather.

9.30 *Panorama*. David Lomax
investigates how the people in
the most troubled Catholic
and Protestant areas of
Northern Ireland have come to
terms with a future without
partition.

10.10 *Film: Death of a Centaurid*
(1981). Jamie Lee Curtis and
Bruce Weitz star in this drama
of a beautiful teenager and
her boyfriend. Directed by
Gabriel Byrne.

11.40 *World Bazaar*. Cecil Bransky
and Jeff Robin from Israel
play against Terry Sullivan
and David Watkins from
Wales.

12.05 *Weather*. Ends at 12.10.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths: calculating cubics. Ends at 7.20.

8.55 *The Week in the End*. Highlights of last Friday's proceedings in the House of Lords. (r)

9.38 *Daytime on Two*: The quality of public housing 10.00 Death of a poet 10.18 Harry Janos, part two 10.38 Hummingbird 11.00 Canada, part three 11.22 When the bell goes.

11.45 A new girl at school 12.05 The bride of Calabro 12.40 Does aggression lead to suicide? 1.05 *Quadrant* live 1.38 Should some services be supported by public funds?

2.00 News and weather.

2.02 Words and Pictures (r)

2.17 *Top Gear*: The Quadrant live activities in Britain. (r)

2.35 *Sign Extra*.

3.00 News and weather.

3.03 *The Ascent of Man*. Part 12 of 13: *Man's Quest for the New View of the human evolution*. (r)

3.50 News, regional news and weather.

4.00 Pamela Armstrong with guests and music.

4.30 *World Bowls*. Coverage of the 1988 world matches, including the Canadians, Ron Jones and Bill Boettger, against Welshmen Mike Hard and Chris McGee.

5.30 *Top Gear*? with Ludovico Kennedy. (r)

6.00 *Film: The Wrecking Crew* (1968). Dean Martin stars as detective Matt Helm. Gold bullion coming from the US to Britain is stolen and Helm and Frya are sent to retrieve it from Copenhagen. Directed by Phil Koperberg.

7.40 *Open Space*. Kim Fisher, who lost her daughter shortly after birth, talks about the problem of bereavement after stillbirths and neo-natal deaths.

8.10 *Science*. Professor Geoff Brown and Dr Hazel Rymen search for ways of predicting volcanic eruptions. Narrated by Paul Vaughan. (see Choices)

9.00 *Science*. Professor Vaughan with special guests Julia Wallace, Sharron Davies and Allan Hargreaves.

9.30 *Moonlighting*. Starring Cybill Shepherd as Maddy Haines.

10.30 *Hella Mella*. Live comedy with Peter Dinklage and Peter Fiddick. Nick Wilton, Arnold Brown and Bermuda Triangle.

10.50 *Newsnight* with analysis of the main events of the day 11.35 *Newsreview*.

11.40 *Telejournal* with Enrico Vercellotti. Peter Fiddick looks at the controversy surrounding the TeleMonteCarlo network.

12.05 Open University: Graham Martin explores Umberto Eco's argument that all novels are really just detached love stories. Ends at 12.35.

ITV LONDON

8.15 TV-**News** with Mike Morris. News with Gordon Honeycombe, weather with Wilton Willis, money with Brian Milne and news with Lionel Atwell. **6.30** Weather at **6.30** and **6.35**; news at **6.40**; sport at **6.45**; and exercises at **6.55**.

7.00 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Goodmond and Richard Keys. News at **7.00**, **7.30**, **8.00**, **8.30** and **9.00**; cartoon at **7.25**; sport at **7.45**; pop music at **7.55** and a comedy at **8.15**. After Nine is presented by Jayne Irving, with guest stars Kathy Gynget, editor of After Nine, and Ann Adams.

9.25 Thames News Headlines.

9.30 Schools: Creative drawing **9.47** Electricity **9.59** Storyline **10.11** Hunters and the 10.27 The disabled **10.45** German for the 13-15 year olds **11.07** Numbers and concepts **11.19** Clues and evidence **11.45** Film script.

12.00 Flicks (r)

12.10 Let's Pretend.

12.30 Doctors and Patients. A new series, beginning with a lecture on coping with cancer. The presenter is Dr Vicky Clement-Jones, former cancer patient and founder of BACUP, the British Association of Cancer United Patients.

1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin **1.20** Thames News.

1.30 Film: *The Captive Heart* (1948). Michael Redgrave plays the lead part of a man in France in 1940. Directed by Basil Dearden.

3.25 Thames News Headlines.

3.30 The Young Doctors.

4.00 Children's TV. *On the Turn of the Sock* (r) **4.20** How Dare You? **4.35** Roadrunner **4.45** The Secret World of Polly Film by Helen Cresswell (Oracle)

5.10

- 5.45** News with Alastair Stewart
- 6.00** *Thomas News* with Andrew Gardner and John Andrew.
- 6.25** *Crucible* Why looks at ways of providing housing for the elderly as London Housing Week approaches.
- 6.35** *Crucible*, Diane and Stephen have a fight.
- 7.00** *Wish You Were Here...?* Judith enjoys Crete; Chris takes a weekend break in Manchester and Annika visits Germany's castles in the last programme of the series. (Oracle)
- 7.30** *Coronation Street*. Slapped around by Kim.
- 8.00** *The Brothers McGregor*. (Oracle)
- 8.30** *World in Action*. 20 years after Cathy Come Home families are still ten pence apart by the housing shortage. Why has the problem not been dealt with? Is it true that there are no more to be won by helping the homeless in Britain?
- 9.00** *Intimate Contact*. Ruth has to cope with husband Clive's affairs. (Oracle)
- 10.00** *News at Ten*. Weather followed by Thames news headlines.
- 10.30** *The 1987 Royal Film Performance*. 44 Charing Cross Road is the 1987 Royal Film choice. Starring Anne Bancroft and Anthony Hopkins, it tells the story of a long-distance love affair between a New York writer and a London Bookshop. 1948-69. The Queen Mother will attend the premiere at the Odeon Leicester Square.
- 11.15** *Alfred Hitchcock Presents*. Road hog.
- 11.40** *Promises and Pleasures*. Stuart MacLure asks teachers and older class to convey what their expectations for the future.
- 12.10** *Tales from the Darkside*.
- 12.35** *Night Thoughts* with Hazel Treagard. *Prime Time of the Music Union*. *Closetdancer*.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 The Late Late Show. Presented by Gay Byrne from Dublin.

3.30 Generations. The first in a new series on prominent Irish presenters. Hosted by Pádraig Harrington. Today: Siobhán McKenna, an actress who died last November. She was born in Belfast and studied in Oxford and Dublin before beginning her stage career.

4.00 Mavis on Four. Mavis Nicholson talks to actor and civil rights activist James Baldwin, whose play *The Amen Corner* is about to travel to the West End.

4.30 Countdown. Mark Rogers, a mid-Glamorganshire member of the Maesteg Amateur Operatic Society, is today's champion.

5.00 Hogan's Heroes. The 60's American prisoner of war series. Bob Crane is Colonel Hogan, who leads his band of prisoners through the German captors, headed by Col Klink.

5.30 The Abbott and Costello Show. An unexpected visit from Costello's uncle, who comes to stay in the boys' apartment.

6.00 Back to the Roots. Richard Maibaum looks at our relationship with traditional plants in part eight of this series. He talk to Mrs Ruth Tennant, who is a plant ecology farm on the Welsh border, Terry Wells, who is trying to turn wild flowers to our motorway verges, and landscape consultant Lyndie Cole, who has created a miniature water meadow in London's docklands. (Oracle)

6.30 Education Extra. Jill Cochrane, Nicholas Woolley and Dilly Bralmont present this week's look at education.

7.00 Channel 4 News. Presented by Peter Sissons. Followed by weather.

8.00 Brookside. Pat gets involved with the boys and collects evidence against them and Tracy embroils her mother in front of her boss.

8.30 Chateaufort - Fortune and Power. Episode nine of the French drama about the rivalry of two wealthy families living in the Loire valley.

9.00 Rude Health. Dr Sweet has a chat with a doctor and some unorthodox treatment.

10.00 Hill Street Blues. The assassination of the mayor. (Oracle)

11.35 The Eleventh Hour: Welcome to the Spiv Economy. A look at the changing structure of entertainment and society in the eighties. Contributions come from an ex-dockworker now driving a taxi, a hospital cleaner and a con artist in the toy industry. (?)

11.50 Their Lordships' House. Today's proceedings from the House of Lords. Ends at 12.05.

VARIATIONS

[illegible]

Strained alliance: Wesley McGregor (right) enters politics with his own National Sensible Party, helped by brother Cyril (ITV, 8pm)



Ladle full of his own medicine: John Wells tries out one of his remedies in Rude Health (Ch4, 9.30pm)

Radio 4

On medium wave, Stereo
on WTR (see below).
News on the half-hour from
6:30am until 9:30pm then at
10:00 and 12:00 midnight.
The 12:00 News John Peel and
Smith's Breakfast Show 9.30 And
Peoples 12:30 Newsradio (Rod
McKenzie) 12.45 Gary Davies
and Steve Wright 1.30
Newsradio (Rod McKenzie) 5.45
Bruno Brookes 7.30 Stan
Cullimore 10.00-12.00 John Peel
and Smith's Breakfast Show
4.00am-10.00 12.00pm-5.00
Radio 1 12.00-4.00am as Radio 2.

On medium wave, Stereo
on WTR (see Radio 1)
News on the hour, 12.00
5.30pm, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30.
Sports Desk at 6.31am.
6.31, 6.41, 6.51, 7.01, 7.05,
7.22, 7.32, 7.42, 7.52, 8.02,
8.15 (mt only), 9.55, Sports
Round-up 9.50am.
10.00-12.00 Colin Baker 5.30 Ray
Moore 7.30 Derek Jamerson 9.30
Ken Bruce 11.00 Jimmy Young
1.05pm David Jacobs 2.50p Gloria
Humphreys 3.00p
10.00 John Dunn 7.00 Alan Del
with Dance Band Dates 8.30
Big Band Special (BBC Big Band)
9.00 Humphrey Lytelson with
Jazz on record 10.00 Monday
Night Star Sound
followed at 10.30 by Great Movie
Musical Directors - Bill Conti
11.00 Brian Hampton 1.00am
Patrick Luck 3.00-4.00 A Little

WORLD SERVICE

6:50 Newsweek (int. 6:30) 7:00 News 7.7
7:20-9:00 Hours: News 7.30 Judo 1.00
Obscure 4.00 News 5.90 Redefinition 1.00
The World's 100 Most Powerful Women
11:00-11:30 9.90 News of the World
Press 3.15 Good Books 3.50 Franklin
D. Roosevelt 1.00
11:30-12:00 10.91 Not So Long Ago 1.00
The Vintage Chart Show 1.20 News 1.00
11:00 News About Britain 11.10
12:00-12:30 10.00 News 12.15
12:45 Sports Roundup 1.00 News 1.10
12:50-1:00 Hours: News 1.00
1:00-1:30 10.00 News 1.00
1:30-2:00 Radio Newsweek 3.15 Not So
Long Ago 3.45 Kings of the Swamp 1.00
2:00-2:30 10.00 News 1.00
4:00 Performing Arts Music 4.45 The
World Today 5.00 News 5.00
5:00-5:30 10.00 News 1.00
5:30-6:00 10.00 News 1.00
6:00-6:30 News 3.00 Sports International
9.00 News 3.01 News On 3.15
9:00-9:30 Early Edition 1.00
9:30-10:00 10.00 The World Today
10:00-10:30 10.00 News 1.00
10:30 Book Choices 10.30 Financial
News 1.00
10:40 Referees 10.45 Sports 1.00
10:50-11:00 11.00 Controversy
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1:00-1:30 News

9.55 Open University (Vid only)
Ballads, folk songs and
the Romantics.

6.55 Weather 7.45 News
7.05 Morning Concert
Bokleide, *Overture: La
dame blanche* (Bristow)
Sunderland
Lerner; Mozart, Piano
Concerto No 8, in C [K
248] (Jon Demus, piano)
Sonata No 10, in G
Liszt; Schostak, warm wind
Ich sterben.

8.00 News
8.05 Morning Concert (cont.)
Hummel, Theme and
variations in F minor; piano
by Heinz under Raymond
Leppard, with John
Hough, piano;
Granados, *Spanish poetries*
(Thomas Rains, piano);
Mozart, *La Cenerentola* (RPO
under Charles Dutoit,
with James Gaynor, flute).
9.00 News
9.05 This Week's Composer:
Hubert Parry (1848-
1918): Concertstück for
orchestra (1877).
Lumburg RSO under
Leopold Hager; Sonata
in one movement, in B
(1878) with Eric
Greenberg (cello) and Roger
Vignoles (piano); Nones
for wind (1877) (Abdon Vin
Ensemble).

10.05 Dennis Lee (piano)
plays Haydn's Sonata in
C (H XVI 48), *Coleridge-
Taylor's* *Songes from an
imaginary ballad*, *Le
Poissonne No 2*, in E.
10.40 Wagner, *Symphony in C*
major, played by the
San Francisco SO under
Edu de Wari.
11.20 Concert and Piano.
Nicholas Cox and
Vanessa Latchare play
John McCabe's *Three
Pieces*, Jonathan Lloyd's
True reflections, and York
Bowen's *Sonata*.

12.00 BBC Scottish
Symphony Orchestra,
under Philip Ledger, with
Gail Pender (organ).
Handel, *Concerto Grosso* G,
Op 3 No 3; John
Stanley, *Organ Concerto in*
C minor, Op 10 No 1; George
Fitzell, *Chaconne in G*
minor; Handel, *Organ
Concerto No 13*, in F.
J. C. Bach, *Sonata*.
E, Op 18 No 5.

1.00 News
1.05 BBC Lunchtime
Concert, live from St
John's, Smith Square, Gros-
venor (cello) and
Pender, Fethter (piano) play

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1:105
92.5; Radio 4: 200KHz/1500
1458KHz/2206W; VHF 94.9; 5

Stravinsky's Duo concertant, and Beethoven's Sonata in C, Op 85.

2.00 Music Weekly, Introduced by Michael Oliver. Repeats of yesterday's broadcast.

2.45 New Records. Beethoven, Overture: Prometheus (BBC SO under Andrew Tanshin); Sonata in D minor, Op 31 No 2 (Henrich Neuhaus, piano); Mozart, Divertimento in D 267 (Academy Chamber Ensemble); Prokofiev, Five poems of Anna Akhmatova, Op 27 (The City Symphony, soprano, and Vladimir Ashkenazy, piano); Shostakovich, Piano Quintet, Op 57 (Fitzwilliam String Quartet with Vladimir Ashkenazy; Glazunov, Piano Quintet; Stanika Razin, Op 18 (LSD) under Yondani Buto).

5.10 Mainly for Pleasure, presented by Edward Seckerson.

6.55 News.

7.00 Music for Organ, played by Martin Haselböck: Bach, trans Liszt, Introduction, Fugue (Johanna No 21); Liszt, Introduction, Fugue and Magnificat (Dante Symphony); Prelude and Fugue (Johanna No 2, A. G. H.).

7.35 The Music of the Spirit, by Eugene Detskov. Short story set in Moscow, read by Sam Dastor.

7.53 Scottish National Orchestra, under Neama Jarvi, with Young-Luck Naim (violin). Saint-Saëns's Violin Concerto No 3, in B minor, and Swedish Symphony No 2, in B flat.

9.00 Interpretations on Record (new series), The Italian Songbook, by Hugo Wolf.

10.00 Today, presented by Charles Fox, featuring Akiko Kuhn (piano) Marco Mattos (double-bass) and Eddie Peabody (drums).

10.50 First Night, with Marina Warner.

11.00 Schumann Chamber Music. Six Quartet in A minor, Op 61 No 1 (Via Nova Quartet), and Sonata No 2, in D minor, Op 121 (Yehudi Menuhin, violin, and Hezkeiah Menuhin, piano).

11.57 News.

30kHz/285m; 1009kHz/276m; Radio 4 VHF-92.95; LBC-1162kHz/201m

On long waves. (a) stereo or VHF

5.55 Shipping 8.00 News
Leading World News
Farming Today 6.25 Prayer for the Day (a)

6.30 Today incl. 6.40, 7.30, 8.00 News
6.45 Business News 7.55
Weather: Travel 7.00,
8.00 News 7.25, 7.55, 8.25
Sport 7.45 Thought for the Day.

8.25 The Week on a 4

8.45 Barry Fantoni's Chinese
Horoscopes. Testing the accuracy of the oriental animal signs. Featuring fashion designers the Emualls.

8.57 Weather: Travel
9.00 News 9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker (a)

9.05 Money Box
Louise Bunting with questions about personal finance.

9.10 Morning Story. Nicos Mavris. With Mark, by John G Miller, read by John Westbrook.

9.45 Daily Service, from the Royal Holloway or Bedford New College, Egham (a)

11.00 News: Travel: Down Your Way. Brian Johnston visits Basingstoke in Hampshire.

11.48 Poetry Please!
Listeners' requests, presented by Alan Brownjohn.

12.00 News: You and Yours. Consumer affairs with Susan Rae.

12.17 Molesworth (new series) by Simon Brett. Schoolboy tale. 1: Home Life (a) 12.55 Weather

1.00 The World at One. News

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping

2.00 News: Woman's Hour, with Jerini Murray. Includes Margaret Horsfield on the merits of Editor Janet Dyer's *Calendar*. School series of books, started in 1925 and which are now collectors' items.

3.00 Play: The Afternoon Play. This Problem of Yours, by Christopher Denre.

4.00 Kaleidoscope. A report from Bristol where community arts are gaining ground and popularity while the traditional arts are losing grants and income. It is necessary to choose between the

2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m
VHF 97.3; Capital 1549kHz/19

two, or can they prosper side by side?

5.00 PM News magazine
5.30 Shipping 5.55 Weather
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Weather

6.30 The News Quiz, with William Deedes, Richard Ingram, Roy Hattersley and Alan Coren

7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Jones the Butcher, A Western in London
7.40 E. Byron Jones talks to Margaret Howard about how he has retained his Whimsy in the bustle of London (S)

7.45 Science Now, Million Dollar Microbes.
Nanotechnology has enabled the development of many new and useful products. But, asks Alan Lee, at what risk to mankind?

8.15 The Monday Play, Some Like It Hot, by Neil Smith. Why did a Private school's Commanding Officer during a period of Martial Law in Northern Ireland? (S)

9.30 More Wrestling Than Dancing, David Moreau tries to come to grips with life

9.45 Kaleidoscope, Includes the play Three Sisters at Greenwich, the film 84 Charing Cross Road and the new Art and Design Gallery at the V.A.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime, Victory, by Joseph Conrad (I, 6.25 Weather)

10.30 The World Tonight

10.35 The Financial World Tonight

11.00 Today in Parliament

12.00 News; Weather; Shipping

WVF (available in England and S Wales) as follows: except 5.55-6.00am Weather; Travel 11.00-12.00 For Schools, 11.00 The Music Makers (S) 11.20 Lat's Music (S) 11.40 The Music Box (S) 11.50 The Music Box (S) 1.00-1.30 For Schools, 1.55 Listening Corner 2.05 Playtime (S) 2.20 Science Scope (S) 2.40 Pictures for Four Minutes 3.55-4.25 (continued) 11.30 Open 11.30 11.30 Home's Science of Man 11.50 Astical Cinepicks 12.10 Musical Interlude 12.30-12.40 The Night Time Broadcasting Rehearsing for Work 12.30-1: What Use is Work Experience? 12.50-2: Choosing and Preparing

Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m/VHF-9
Radio 5: 95.5, BBC Radio London

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FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/276m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF-90.25; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF-92-95; LBC: 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF95.8; BBC Radio London: 1456kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service: MF 848kHz/463m.

Finding home for troubled Hughes

By Ian Ross

Mark Hughes is likely to find himself agonising over the typically British problem of whether to place job satisfaction above financial security later this week.

The drawn-out saga centred around the disillusioned Barcelona forward edged towards its conclusion yesterday when the first tangible signs of a reunion with his former club Manchester United emerged from a weekend of furious but largely ill-informed speculation.

As the young forward took time off to collect his thoughts in his native North Wales and Alex Ferguson, the manager at Old Trafford, travelled south to view Saturday's opponents, Nottingham Forest, rumours and counter-rumours began to leak out of Spain.

Although several facts are now indisputable, any deal would be preceded by a series of complex negotiations as the two clubs bid to work out a compromise package which would satisfy the financial demands and – perhaps more important – spare Hughes the embarrassment of being labelled a failure.

José Luis Núñez, the Barcelona president, is likely to agree to Ferguson's request to take the player on loan until the end of the season. But, anxious to recoup at least £1.5 million of the £2 million he paid just nine months ago, the financially-strapped Núñez is unlikely to rubber-stamp a permanent move – perhaps more important – spare Hughes the embarrassment of being labelled a failure.

If the move collapses altogether – a distinct possibility when income tax difficulties and the fast-approaching transfer deadline are taken into account – Barcelona will hang on to Hughes in the hope of attracting Italian interest next season.

A suggestion that Barcelona were prepared to cut their losses and sweeten Hughes's disappointment at losing an eight-year contract worth over £1.6 million by offering him a substantial severance payment was dismissed as "groundless" last night.

If Hughes does decide to return to United, he can expect his current weekly wage of around £4,000 to be cut in half to bring him in line with Old Trafford's top earner, Bryan Robson, the England captain.

In the short term, the decision would appear to lay at the much-maligned feet of Hughes, but, as always on the Continental scene, it is the paymaster who ultimately pulls the strings.

• The Hague, (Reuters) – Rudi Gullit, Dutch football's most charismatic player, is moving from the league champions, PSV Eindhoven to AC Milan for 17m guilders (£5.3m). The strength and skill of Gullit, the Dutch player of the year, have helped rekindle interest in the game.

Goal by Waddle exerts influence on destiny of title

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Tottenham 1
Liverpool 0

Tottenham Hotspur in general and Chris Waddle in particular yesterday opened the door to the Crown Jewels of England. If Liverpool had extended their run of unbeaten games to 13 and especially if they had won to increase their total during that sequence to 35 points, the champions would surely have retained the big title.

David Pleat, the Tottenham manager, admitted as much before the last League fixture to be covered live on television. After his side had inflicted the first defeat on Liverpool since Boxing Day, he accepted that "we are way short and it will be difficult to make up the ground on them."

"But you never know what will happen. If you don't buy a ticket, you won't win the raffle. The important point is that other teams are now in the running and the more clubs that are involved, the better. I'm sure that the Football League will be pleased with that."

So, especially, will Everton. Although they lie six points behind, they have two games in hand, a superior goal difference and, most significant, they are to visit their neighbours at Anfield on April 25. The outcome of the domestic dispute may yet settle the national argument.

With his goal, Waddle more than potentially alters the destiny of the championship. He also changed the picture of

the afternoon at White Hart Lane. For 39 minutes, it was neat and decorative but soft. Neither side convincingly penetrated the other. "We were nervous, edgy and even in awe of them," Pleat said.

There seems no apparent danger when Waddle took possession out on the right. Since Whelan was guarding the touchline, he cut inside. "I thought about a back heel," Waddle said, "and I pretended to do one. That bought me a yard. With the wind behind me, I thought I might as well have a crack."

His drive from fully 30 yards might not have beaten Liverpool's goalkeeper in the calm of a fine summer's day, but carried by a cold breeze

More football
on page 37

that was laden with increasingly heavy drops of rain, it dipped in front of Grobbelaar, skidded off the sodden turf and bounced in.

Kenny Dalglish, the Liverpool manager, believed that Waddle's strike affected the course of the game. "Up until then, we were containing them easily. It put the onus on us to look for an equalizer and I'm disappointed that we didn't get anything out of it. But we'll just plod on."

His last comment may not have been meant to be taken seriously, but Liverpool were more pedestrian than has been their custom in the past. They lacked speed of thought and action in a midfield that was notably short of inspiration. Not a single opening was created for either Rush or Walsh.

Gough and the outstanding Mabbutt deserve lavish praise for imprisoning Liverpool's front line, which was later strengthened by the arrival of Aldridge. Tottenham were no less secure across their middle, where Paul Allen emerged as an influential force after the interval. On the hour he embarked on a mission of his own.

Within five minutes he twice brought Grobbelaar to his knees in the maddened goalmouth and then almost brushed a post. Liverpool countered Tottenham's increasing urgency by pushing Lawrenson into midfield in support of their enlarged attack. Even so, they never looked like avoiding defeat for the first time this year.

Yet they remain the favourites. Dalglish himself said that he would "rather be in our position than in anybody else's". Tottenham have protected their own aspirations, although they are heading for a fixture congestion as deep as an Arctic snowdrift. Nine of their remaining League games are away.

They start at Newcastle on Wednesday. "It is a busy week," Pleat said. "We might have a day off tomorrow when the international squads are announced. I think Waddle, who opened the scoring against Wimbledon in the FA Cup last week, might just have done enough to retain his place."

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R. Clemens; G. Stevens, M. Thomas, S. Hodges, R. Gough, M. Mabbutt, C. Allen, P. Allen, C. Waddle, G. Hoddle, C. Ardill.
LIVERPOOL: B. Grobbelaar, G. Grobbelaar, M. Lawrenson, R. Whelan, A. Hansen, P. Walsh, C. Johnston, J. Rush, J. Mooney (capt.), J. Aldridge, N. Spink, R. Barnes, J. Martin.



Landing pad: Airborne Gough, of Spurs, encounters Rush (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Forest stage their Sunday spectacular

By Dennis Shaw

Nottingham Forest 2
Leicester City 1

Brian Clough's defiance in staging the real thing despite the counter attraction of live football on television was rewarded with a gate of 18,679 and a victory that smacked of fortune favouring the brave.

Happily for Forest the two sets of supporters came along as did the goals which they needed even more. Clough junior scoring the second by way of a birthday present to his father.

Leicester showed courage, too, albeit belatedly. Not until they were two goals down, did they end their obsession with attempting to stone-wall their way to a possible draw.

With four close-marking defenders and a sweeper in Morgan, plus four midfield players bunched closely in

front of them, they delayed Forest's breakthrough until the 13th minute. Pearce's centre was moving away from Carr, who had his back to goal when he swivelled to rifle in a low shot.

Carr was also involved in the second goal after 58 minutes, surging along the right wing on to a beautifully measured Metgod pass and crossing for Clough to turn the ball in.

When Leicester decided it was time to attack, they benefited, helped by a wretched Forest error. Fleming's hopelessly misplaced back pass let Mauchien in to score, leaving Forest to sweat out the last 20 minutes.

NORTHWANTON FOSBERG: S. Sutton; G. Fenwick, S. Pinner, D. Walker, C. Forde, B. Bowyer, F. Carr, J. Metgod, N. Connolly, S. Elliott, G. Hails.
LEICESTER CITY: J. Andrews, P. Flannery, S. Morgan, R. Corns (capt.), M. Varus, J. O'Neill, G. Hails, S. Lynner, G. Morgan, A. Smith, A. Mauchien, J. Wilson.
Referee: F. Roberts.

Manager to report referee

The Middlesbrough manager, Bruce Rioch, is to report the referee, Neville Ashley, to the Football League and the Football Association following his team's 1-0 win at Blackpool on Saturday. Rioch was angered when no action was taken after his defender, Colin Cooper, was injured.

• The former Portsmouth manager, Bobby Campbell, will take the second division club to the High Court today, seeking an award of £80,000, which he says is owed to him after he was sacked in 1984.

• League attendances at the weekend totalled 406,022, the highest total since New Year's Day.

Triumph for Jaguar in opening round

Jarama, Spain (Reuters) – John Watson, of Britain, and the Dutchman, Jan Lammers, drove their Jaguar XJR-8 to victory in yesterday's close-fought opening round of the world sports car championship.

The two were involved in a thrilling battle with Britain's Derek Bell and West Germany's Hans Stuck in the factory Rothmans Porsche, beating the German car by 1.6 seconds over 360kms.

The race, on the 3.3km Madrid track, was initially led by the Jaguar of the American Eddie Cheever and Raul

Boesel, of Brazil. But an early pit stop caused by an oil pressure problem resulted in their finishing third, 11 seconds behind their winning team-mates.

Watson, the former formula one driver who last won a world sports car race in 1984 for Porsche, said after the race: "Jaguar are the best team I have driven for. I couldn't have asked for a better start to the year."

RESULTS First round (March 21): J. Lammers (GB) and J. Watson (GB) Jaguar 1, 2m 55.30sec; E. Cheever (USA) and R. Boesel (BRA) Porsche 2, 2m 56.10sec; D. Bell (GB) and H. Stuck (FR) Porsche 3, 2m 57.20sec; J. C. Guerin (FR) and R. Boesel (FR) Jaguar 4, 2m 58.20sec.

Brasher makes call for Cooper's resignation

By Pat Butcher
Athletics Correspondent

Chris Brasher, the London Marathon director, is calling for the resignation of Nigel Cooper, the secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, over an alleged failure by Cooper to pass on information which could have secured the 1989 World Marathon Cup for London.

The inaugural cup in 1985 was long favoured to come to London but Hiroshima's application proved successful. This year's race, in three weeks' time, will again be in

the Far East, in Seoul as a prelude to next year's Olympic Games there.

But with the December 31 deadline approaching last year, and with just one application in from Oporto, the International Amateur Athletic Federation solicited other national federations to apply.

Italy did so. But Brasher claims that Cooper failed to notify him or to submit an application from Britain, which would have had a good chance of success in view of the previous attempt.

The decline of American golf

As the world's top golfers complete their preparations for next month's US Masters, Mark McCormack, one of the most powerful and influential figures in the sport, explores the reasons behind the dramatic decline in American golf.

In a special article for *The Times* tomorrow, McCormack

explains why the American golfers have become complacent and allowed others to take over at the top of the world rankings.

Tomorrow *The Times* also presents a last chance for 12 runners representing deserving causes to win a late place in the London Marathon.

Clark's Moroccan win by three shots

Rabat (AP) – Howard Clark, of Britain, shot a final round of 72, one under par, over the Royal Dar es Salam course here yesterday to record a four-round total of 284 and a three-shot victory in the \$250,000 Moroccan Open golf tournament.

Clark took home a winner's cheque for \$42,000. He also was presented with a ceremonial gold dagger set with diamonds which boosted the value of his winnings to \$62,000.

Clark's 284 over four rounds on the 6,732-metre course was eight under par overall. He has now recorded nine victories on the European tour, where he finished third overall last year.

Mark James, of Britain, was runner-up after a final round 74 for a total of 287. James pocketed \$27,150.

Peter Baker completed a British stranglehold over the leader board as a beautifully putted final round of 66, which gave him third place and a prize of \$15,150.

Baker is a 19-year-old in his first full professional season. This was the biggest cheque he has earned in a career which began last August.

The Scot, Sam Torrance, moved into fourth to win \$12,100 after a fourth round 70.

"I played fantastic golf

Crenshaw back to his best

From John Ballantine
New Orleans

Ben Crenshaw recorded a 67 to go into a two-stroke lead over Ronnie Black after the third round of the New Orleans Classic here, with Tom Watson and Curtis Strange among a group one stroke further back.

Nick Faldo and Ken Brown held their positions, scoring consistent 68s, and Philip Parkin, who had narrowly qualified on Friday night with three brave birdies in his last four holes, had an even par 72.

It was another glorious spring day, with the temperature rising above 80 degrees. The leaders of the previous two days, Dick Mast and Bob Gilder, fell back and it was Crenshaw, Watson and Strange, among the big winners in golf during the last 15 years, who came through.

Crenshaw, the 1984 Masters champion, has made a remarkable recovery from the muscular problems which sapped his strength early last year. He won the Buick Open and the Vantage Championship last summer and played confidently yesterday.

LEADERS THIRD ROUND SCORES (US unless stated): 201: B. Crenshaw; 200: R. Black; 199: C. Strange; 198: J. Faldo; 197: K. Brown; 196: P. Parkin; 195: D. Mast; 194: B. Gilder; 193: T. Watson; 192: C. Strange; 191: M. James; 190: S. Torrance; 189: P. Baker; 188: J. L. Smith; 187: J. H. Smith; 186: J. H. Smith; 185: J. H. Smith; 184: J. H. Smith; 183: J. H. Smith; 182: J. H. Smith; 181: J. H. Smith; 180: J. H. Smith; 179: J. H. Smith; 178: J. H. Smith; 177: J. H. Smith; 176: J. H. Smith; 175: J. H. Smith; 174: J. H. Smith; 173: J. H. Smith; 172: J. H. Smith; 171: J. H. Smith; 170: J. H. Smith; 169: J. H. Smith; 168: J. H. Smith; 167: J. H. Smith; 166: J. H. Smith; 165: J. H. Smith; 164: J. H. Smith; 163: J. H. Smith; 162: J. H. Smith; 161: J. H. Smith; 160: J. H. Smith; 159: J. H. Smith; 158: J. H. Smith; 157: J. H. Smith; 156: J. H. Smith; 155: J. H. Smith; 154: J. H. Smith; 153: J. H. Smith; 152: J. H. Smith; 151: J. H. Smith; 150: J. H. Smith; 149: J. H. Smith; 148: J. H. Smith; 147: J. H. Smith; 146: J. H. Smith; 145: J. H. Smith; 144: J. H. Smith; 143: J. H. Smith; 142: J. H. Smith; 141: J. H. Smith; 140: J. H. Smith; 139: J. H. Smith; 138: J. H. Smith; 137: J. H. Smith; 136: J. H. Smith; 135: J. H. Smith; 134: J. H. Smith; 133: J. H. Smith; 132: J. H. Smith; 131: J. H. Smith; 130: J. H. Smith; 129: J. H. Smith; 128: J. H. Smith; 127: J. H. Smith; 126: J. H. Smith; 125: J. H. Smith; 124: J. H. Smith; 123: J. H. Smith; 122: J. H. Smith; 121: J. H. Smith; 120: J. H. Smith; 119: J. H. Smith; 118: J. H. Smith; 117: J. H. Smith; 116: J. H. Smith; 115: J. H. Smith; 114: J. H. Smith; 113: J. H. Smith; 112: J. H. Smith; 111: J. H. Smith; 110: J. H. Smith; 109: J. H. Smith; 108: J. H. Smith; 107: J. H. Smith; 106: J. H. Smith; 105: J. H. Smith; 104: J. H. Smith; 103: J. H. Smith; 102: J. H. Smith; 101: J. H. Smith; 100: J. H. Smith; 99: J. H. Smith; 98: J. H. Smith; 97: J. H. Smith; 96: J. H. Smith; 95: J. H. Smith; 94: J. H. Smith; 93: J. H. Smith; 92: J. H. Smith; 91: J. H. Smith; 90: J. H. Smith; 89: J. H. Smith; 88: J. H. Smith; 87: J. H. Smith; 86: J. H. Smith; 85: J. H. Smith; 84: J. H. Smith; 83: J. H. Smith; 82: J. H. Smith; 81: J. H. Smith; 80: J. H. Smith; 79: J. H. Smith; 78: J. H. Smith; 77: J. H. Smith; 76: J. H. Smith; 75: J. H. Smith; 74: J. H. Smith; 73: J. H. Smith; 72: J. H. Smith; 71: J. H. Smith; 70: J. H. Smith; 69: J. H. Smith; 68: J. H. Smith; 67: J. H. Smith; 66: J. H. Smith; 65: J. H. Smith; 64: J. H. Smith; 63: J. H. Smith; 62: J. H. Smith; 61: J. H. Smith; 60: J. H. Smith; 59: J. H. Smith; 58: J. H. Smith; 57: J. H. Smith; 56: J. H. Smith; 55: J. H. Smith; 54: J. H. Smith; 53: J. H. Smith; 52: J. H. Smith; 51: J. H. Smith; 50: J. H. Smith; 49: J. H. Smith; 48: J. H. Smith; 47: J. H. Smith; 46: J. H. Smith; 45: J. H. Smith; 44: J. H. Smith; 43: J. H. Smith; 42: J. H. Smith; 41: J. H. Smith; 40: J. H. Smith; 39: J. H. Smith; 38: J. H. Smith; 37: J. H. Smith; 36: J. H. Smith; 35: J. H. Smith; 34: J. H. Smith; 33: J. H. Smith; 32: J. H. Smith; 31: J. H. Smith; 30: J. H. Smith; 29: J. H. Smith; 28: J. H. Smith; 27: J. H. Smith; 26: J. H. Smith; 25: J. H. Smith; 24: J. H. Smith; 23: J. H. Smith; 22: J. H. Smith; 21: J. H. Smith; 20: J. H. Smith; 19: J. H. Smith; 18: J. H. Smith; 17: J. H. Smith; 16: J. H. Smith; 15: J. H. Smith; 14: J. H. Smith; 13: J. H. Smith; 12: J. H. Smith; 11: J. H. Smith; 10: J. H. Smith; 9: J. H. Smith; 8: J. H. Smith; 7: J. H. Smith; 6: J. H. Smith; 5: J. H. Smith; 4: J. H. Smith; 3: J. H. Smith; 2: J. H. Smith; 1: J. H. Smith.

France carry flag for Europe

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

"We were beaten," Eddie Coleman, Ireland's chairman of selectors, said, "by what must be regarded as a world-class side." It is the world, or rather the World Cup, that now awaits France, who won Rugby Union's grand slam by retaining their unbeaten record in this season's Five Nations Championship in Dublin on Saturday.

"If they continue to play the way they are playing, they will go a hell of a long way in the World Cup," Michael Doyle, the Irish coach, added. Ireland, a vibrant, confident France will constitute the northern hemisphere's major challenge and brought forth the opinion from Dr Denis Craven that they will finish in the top four in Australia and that Ireland might not be far behind. Dr Craven is chairman of the International Rugby Football Board this year and, with other IRB representatives as well as his own delegation from South Africa, was in Dublin to see the grand-slam decider. "I enjoyed the game immensely, it was a thrilling exhibition of rugby football," the former Springbok scrum half said.

French honour Saturday's men

Upon their return to Paris yesterday the French Federation announced that the side that started against Ireland, together with the six replacements and Alain Lorkin, the Abbe-Bains lock who was injured against England, will constitute 22 of their 30-man World Cup squad. The other four players will be determined by April 13, as the national club championship takes its course.

Serge Blanco, the full back who left the field during the second half against Ireland with a damaged rib, is not expected to be out of action for much more than a week. His club, Biarritz, are out of the club championship, so he has time to recover full fitness.

As this season's international championship has progressed it has become increasingly unfortunate from a northern hemisphere point of view – that the World Cup draw placed France and Scotland in the same group. The winner of their game in Christchurch on the second day of competition will almost certainly win the group (which is made up by Romania and Zimbabwe) and go forward to a quarter-final against Argentina, the likely runners-up in group three to New Zealand.

Scotland, of course, have a final hurdle in the Five Nations to overcome before their World Cup squad is named. They meet England at Twickenham on April 4 in the hope of winning the Triple Crown but they will also be without Scott Hastings, the Warrington centre, who fractured a cheekbone in a collision with Adrian Hadley, the Welsh replacement wing, during the game at Murrayfield on Saturday.

Hastings out for six weeks

Hastings, aged 22, will undergo an operation today and will be out for six weeks. He is the second centre Scotland have lost this season, Doug Wylie having twisted an ankle during the game in Paris against France. Checks will also be made on the fitness of Roy Laidlaw, Iain Paxton, John Beattie and Iain Miles before the Scottish team for the Calcutta Cup match is announced on Wednesday.

Wales will be without Stuart Evans, their tighthead prop, when they announce their team on Thursday for the game against Ireland in Cardiff on April 4. Evans withdrew from the Scottish match last Friday because of a hairline fracture of the right ankle.

He will also miss Neath's Schweppes Welsh Cup semi-final with Cardiff next weekend but the Welsh selectors will pin their hopes on his recovery in time for World Cup selection. Iwan Evans, the Llanelli wing who turned an ankle at Murrayfield and was replaced by Hadley, should be fit for selection against Ireland.

"There is a gap between the home countries and France but it is not unbridgeable," Doyle said. There will be a feeling on April 4 of regret that no championship rugby on the final weekend of the Five Nations tournament, but at least the events of this last weekend have indicated that international rugby can provide a compelling spectacle without being smeared by violence.

It would be nice to think that England can apply for membership of that club with a rehabilitation display against Scotland.

More rugby, page 35.

Honeyghan bout fixed

Lloyd Honeyghan, Britain's World Boxing Council and International Boxing Federation welterweight champion, will defend his WBC title against Maurice Blocker, of United States, the world number two contender, next month in London. Details of the show are expected to be announced later this week. The bout will be televised live to the United States by ABC.

Netball job

Wendy White, the chairwoman of the Welsh Netball Association and a former international, has been appointed national development officer for netball in Australia. There are about 35,000 netball players in Australia where it's their fifth largest sport, she said.

Lendl rests

Ivan Lendl, the world number one, has withdrawn from the forthcoming Grand Prix tennis tournament in Chicago and the WCT championships in Dallas as he is still recovering from a recent knee operation. In his last outing two weeks ago in Key Biscayne, Florida, Lendl was surprisingly beaten in straight sets by Miloslav Mecir.

Cram hurt

Steve Cram suffered a repeat of the injury that destroyed his winter Australian tour in a North East Cross-country League six and a half miles at Chester-le-Street on Saturday. He dropped out after two miles with left calf muscle problems.

Thorpe's three

Dave Thorpe, the world moto-cross champion, won all three races at the second round of the British moto-cross championship at Haydock Park near Shrewsbury, yesterday.

Squash best

England won both the men's and women's finals at the European squash team championships at Vienna on Saturday. The women's team, beat Ireland 3-0, without conceding a game, and the men won 4-1 against Sweden.

Cowdell out

Pat Cowdell has been forced to pull out of his fight against Michael Marsden, the central area lightweight champion, at West Bromwich tomorrow because of influenza. The fight has been put back to April 7.

Butler back

Steve Butler, the star of England's badminton bronze medal in the Thomas Cup in 1984, but out all season with an injury, made a successful comeback by beating the leading Welshman Phil Sutton 15-8, 15-0 to win the Derbyshire Open championships at Cardiff yesterday.

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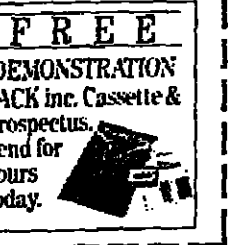
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